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GEORGIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITIONS.

By Mrs. Frances Fort Brown, Atlanta Chapter.

What is the meaning of history? Taking the word apart and restoring a letter which has evidently been dropped, it explains itself: "his-story." Just some one's story about a certain subject. That some one goes to the sources of information he can reach, then strings together the facts. If a dull man, "his-story" is dull. History is delightful before the library fire, but to have it alive, throbbing with feeling, one must go to the so-called, "dry records." The historian must make "his-story" with an eye to connection, not forgetting the "art of rhetoric."

In the Georgia state records, the early settlers were not thinking of turning fine phrases when they poured out their grievances to the authorities. Perhaps the trouble was the Spanish, Indians, negroes, pirates; or a dispute over an Indian field, long cleared, with not a stump to break the plow.

It seems a thousand years since Oglethorpe and Pulaski wore armor, and Kidd and Black-Beard terrorized our coast. But before 1776, at the sight of a strange boat on sea or river, women and children ran and hid; men went out to fight the pirates.

Cape Hatteras, then, as now, sent many ships to the bottom, and in this connection, North Carolina has reason to boast. For many years no ship-wrecked person was robbed or killed on that coast, and this, at a time, when in Europe, the ship-

wrecked escaped the sea often to be murdered on land. And yet some say the moral tone of the world is not improving!

Human material, poured into the crucible of American civilization has always seemed to lose much of its dross,—to be born over in a social sense. Hard work and opportunity are great regenerative forces.

To go back to the old records. Many are the deeds signed by substantial farmers with "the mark" of the man who cannot write. Running over the pages, you feel that you are among living people like yourself. They want things so keenly; they claim, they contend about them. The cases on the docket would be amusing, if not so bitter. A cow is missing! A horse has the wrong brand on him! Imagination sees the group of angry neighbors. Red hands! big boots! loud voices! and the puzzled country judge, trying to see light on the case. When a man had to wrest a living out of the wilderness, a cow meant much. To steal a horse was so serious a crime that the thief had "H." "T." (horse-thief) branded on his forehead. The then fashionable "love-lock" was convenient, in such cases to hide the mark.

The records are full of freight rates; "Rules of Streams," establishing ferries, building roads and bridges. The first roads were paths made by the moccasin-clad feet of the savage. These were trodden clear by the hob-nailed boots of settlers. The best of all path-makers are the domestic animals; men soon blazed the trees along these,—paths and guide-posts quickly followed.

Going to church, then so insisted on, was an enterprise involving log-bridges, streams to ford, rough roads. Poor people of a frugal mind, I believe, walked bare-foot, carrying their shoes in the hand, putting them on just before getting there. Often the church was a loft affair—cold in winter. The well-to-do woman sat with her feet on a little stove, her dog by her side, and wished everybody had a stove like hers! It must have been cheerful to see each man with his gun, as the law required.

Population clustered about streams. The corn in the rich bottoms, could get to market cheaply by water, and money be

made by boats of carriage. Commodities were petty as to quantity—tremendous as to importance.

It was not beneath the dignity of a royal governor to write pages of detail on economic questions.

Says one, in the records: "Men are graciously permitted to catch whales off the coast." They must not catch deer by fire light, because it starts forest fires—still the terror of the pioneer.

Negroes soon made a part of the social fabric. Few doubted that Ham ought to serve his brother Japhet's children. Was it not in the Bible? We plume ourselves that Georgia, in the early days, would not tolerate slavery. But philanthropy had little or nothing to do with that, it was simply a question of expediency. Oglethorpe himself had plantation and slaves in South Carolina.

The custom of selling white paupers into limited slavery shows they did not have a 20th century view of the matter. In the case of children, the system was not altogether bad in its workings; they were in a kind of reformatory, where they were taught to work. The sentiment of the majority of the people was in favor of slavery, and they never rested until they had it.

In 1776 settled Georgia meant a strip of land along the Atlantic, between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. The settlers looked on what they called "the back country" (interior) much as we do darkest Africa. Though no regular census had been taken, Sir James Wright, in 1774, estimated the population at about 33,000—18,000 whites and 15,000 negroes.

Old recorded wills give lists of slaves left as inheritance. In other records are lists of slaves doing military service—for which their masters were paid. It seems amazing that the people wanted these savage Africans! Associated with them was ever an atmosphere of fear! There were insurrections. They ran away. They fought the colonists under the Spanish. They formed into gangs of bandits that the white settlers hunted and killed, like mad dogs.

Georgia went through a difficult infancy in the effort to assimilate her English, Scotch Highlanders, German-speak-

ing Moravians and Saltzburgers. Just as she was beginning to get a little strength, comes the war.

Wrong-headed King George and his parliament, neither of them understood American public sentiment nor even that of their own England. To their amazement and disgust they brought on a war.

The state papers of that day make us proud! It is indeed something to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. These papers are terse, lofty in tone—full of fine enthusiasm. There are certainly times when whole communities rise to unusual heights!

Reviewing Revolutionary conditions the only wonder at all is that any plans were carried out. It took so long to do anything! Expeditions were months on the way. They were too late at the rendezvous; they got lost; they melted away. Letters were expensive to send and not at all sure to reach the address. Ships were often at the mercy of the wind. Often they stranded on the little-known shore. Men worked in a fog of ignorance and mischance, that would drive frantic this telephonic generation. Often the old records say of some one appointed to office, or sent on a mission simply, "Died on the way," or "died before he could take his seat."

As the war swept over her, Georgia, the youngest colony, was so impoverished that she sometimes had to call on neighbor Carolina for help. The capitol had to run for safety from Savannah to Augusta, Ebenezer, or Heard's Fort. One legislature had to adjourn, as the governor frankly said: "for want of provisions." In 1780 it took nearly half a million Continental dollars to pay the governor's expenses to congress, in Philadelphia.

Any one who has lived through a long war knows, that, while the nation seems holding its breath, social life must go on. People still work to make money, they attend to other small daily duties; they will even get married with death awaiting the bride-groom on the next battle field. There is no gayety so gay as the dance of soldiers with available girls at the station, for youth is youth, and brass buttons are brass buttons.

To show how war modifies customs, I will quote section 10th of a resolution passed by the Provincial Congress in 1775.

"We will discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation especially horse-racing and cock-fighting; exhibiting of shows, plays and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relative or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning than a black crêpe or ribbon on the arm or hat; and a black ribbon or necklace for ladies."

Now that is quite touching! They did so cling to what they called their "blacks." They could only get these blacks from England, who had discouraged manufactories in her colonies. Giving up mourning was a bitter thing to a people trained up in the practice of form and ceremony. Just about the time this Spartan resolution was passed, Governor Wright had orders from England to put his little official staff in mourning for the queen of Denmark. So while the royalist element in Savannah decorously mourned the Danish queen, the patriots refused to mourn for anybody.

For some years during the Revolution, Georgia was so harried by British and Tories, that few crops were made, and hundreds of people fled to more quiet states. The Tories had a way of ripping open feather beds, cutting cloth out of the loom and tearing up things generally.

On farms, out of their reach, the women and boys worked hard,—lived hard. They raised their food, except what game they could kill, wild honey now and then, and wild berries in season. They spun, wove and made their clothes, even shoes; also stools, wooden dishes, farm implements. When too poor to own the gorgeous feather bed, they used down of the cat-tails growing on the edge of the pond, or mistletoe from the oaks.

Many a sigh for far off England went up from the log cabins in the corn fields, the little clearing, skirted by black, threatening woods full of wild creatures. "Of ghosts too!" the negroes told the mistress. And some of the old folks declared nobody need tell them there were no more witches! But that was "all stuff!" the mistress told herself. Then "what if Indians should steal baby and bring him up to talk Indian,

and not know his own mother?" "There were so many trying things in this new country any way!" She had always loathed worms, and the tobacco plants were covered with such big, green ones! She could not even abide the silk-worms, which her husband would experiment with. Horrid things! creepy, cold if they got on you! eating white mulberry leaves forever, and wagging their silky heads to and fro as they spun! She could just stand all this when all was well. But when the croup came in the night and the doctor miles away! Or malarial fever crept out of the swamp, and she had to sit up all night to nurse the sick, with only the light wood fire for companion! When it blazed up and shone on her dear pewter dishes from home—then how she wept! "And it was so hard to get Johnnie to drink the herb tea, made after neighbor Nancy Hart's famous recipe! Oh, dear! oh! dear!"

A good neighbor then was the slight hold on social life which kept off the despair that haunts the heart of home-sick women.

Aside from the fear of the wild beasts, they were such a nuisance. In the mornings the children would come in with big eyes and tell how many chickens had had their throats cut by a mink last night, and show the big copper-head moccasin the eldest boy had just killed in the indigo patch.

Naturally the sports of men were rough. Horse-racing, cock-fighting, etc. Also turkey and chicken matches, where the bird was paid for, and, if hit, taken home. These chickens and turkeys have in this gentler time, shrunk up into pigeons: the pigeons are shrinking up into clay-pigeons; as the hunted fox bids fair to shrink into bits of paper. People have even stopped laughing at paper hunts, for they are the fashion.

Lotteries were in high favor. Surely our teas and bazaars are better.

Manners and customs modify slowly, and together.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, the statesmen found themselves cut away from all the old moorings. Heretofore, official proclamations had ended in "God save the King!" We are such creatures of habit that this was changed to "God save the Congress!" Our fathers felt that somebody ought to be saved.

It was the day of sign-boards: often well painted too! Many a real artist, with inward rage, painted one for his board bill. Before the Revolution, what so stylish as the "Royal Lion of England?" After July 4th, 1776, that would not do at all, and yet the "Royal Lion" was too good to throw away! So he was thereafter known as "the Yellow Cat," and no one dreamed it was funny. Some of these signs had queer origins. A well-known instance of this is the famous "Goat & Compass," which read originally "God Encompasseth Us."

Our ancestors got some of their amusement out of punishment for crime made as public as possible. Children were encouraged to stare at the poor sinners in the stocks—the most callous pelting them with garbage. The reasoning about this was exactly the reverse of ours. These good men thought such sights would serve as warnings. The inexorable law of imitation was not reckoned with.

Modes of punishment were brutal—as they were in the mother-country, hanging for slight offences, the pillory, public whippings, the branding iron. Not a hundred years ago, an ancestress of one of our first Georgia families, was ducked in the Oconee river as a common scold.

During the Revolution but one paper was published in the state. The "Royal Gazette," in Savannah, and that had no society column. If so, it would have told of the English Captain "So-and-So," who entertained "Major So-and-So," or given the advices of the health of Queen Charlotte and the latest baby—such advices being months old. The theatrical critic, too, would have written up the plays given in the Filature—the house for winding silk.

In the Georgia Historical Collections, one dinner is described, but no note of what the guests wore, or had to eat, except we infer they had fish! Mr. Kitchener, collector of the port of Sunbury, in 1777, invited a party of officers to celebrate the king's birthday with him. A darkey was sent out to catch fish. This fisherman told a patriot, strolling by, what grand doings were going on in his master's home that day. Later, when the dozen officers sat at the table, beaming over the good food and old Madeira, in came the patriot with a party of his friends,

and took the company prisoners. And the lady of the house had to beg her prettiest to keep the guest of honor from being thrown into the river.

At plantation homes of large proprietors, life was made as English as possible, under the circumstances. Here gay young house-parties forgot the war a little while, dancing the minuet and country dances, drinking too much sometimes and getting off jokes we would think very coarse. They played cards a great deal, betting large sums of money in the most fashionable way! If a block-house or fort was near at hand, they felt much safer, for now and then the terrible cry of "Indians" blanched every cheek, and flight was in order.

An incongruous mixture of coarseness and unbending etiquette characterized the manners, taking their cue from a court.

People of means had fine table silver in the way of platters, flagons and so on. Pieces of furniture from the old country were often really art treasures, quite different from the old lumber of later date, now the rage, and usually grotesque and clumsy.

As to architecture, Georgia had none worth mentioning. The older states boasted of English brick, but that was exaggerated. Brick was soon made in America—that imported was used mainly in a decorative way. Much wood was carved abroad and sent over for mantels, railings, etc. As a rule, if the houses of Georgia had a roof over them, the owners felt they were doing fairly well.

Now the dress. Dress is always interesting, but this particular time is remarkable for the beauty of the styles. Perhaps the dress was more artistic than since the classic period, more than two thousand years ago.

A gay young king and queen were on the throne of France. The world is familiar with the portraits of Marie Antoinette: the curls, and the puffs and jewels of her high, powdered hair; the filmy lace of the fichu. And we love the picturesque hats of the Princess de Lambelle, with their wreaths of roses. The men, too, had vanities in the shape of brocades and silk stockings. And the loveliest knots of ribbon! It was a serious education to learn to tie these properly.

Our Martha Washington wore a modification of Antoinette's fichu. But in crossing the water, the frivolous French thing lost its lace ruffles, and became a serious kerchief, such as befitted a "Colonial Dame." A pity! it is not so pretty as that graceful model.

While our upper classes, as usual, spent all they could on finery, the peasants, the body of the people at that time a class, wore the dress of that class. They made the homespun and lindsey woolseys and linens for underclothes. Workmen had leather breeches or canvas ones. Look in a blacksmith shop to-day, and you will see him wear a leather apron. The poor made the most of their furniture. They used tallow candles; if enterprising, made green wax ones of the myrtle berry. Ordinarily a pine knot fire was good enough, or a lighted string in a bowl of grease. Little wonder they went to bed soon.

Our men fought so often with the Indians that they adapted their tactics in hiding behind trees, the ambuscade,—the scattering, each for himself. The British ridiculed them for this, not appreciating the necessity for, and good sense of it. After a petty war would come a lull, and then a conference with the Indians looking to a peace, nearly always ending in a cession of more lands. The Indians were treated with much ceremony and elaborately feasted. The presents given might stand for the favors.

White gives a minute account of one of these functions, bare of comment. He leaves us to imagine the stately gathering in the solemn forest. We know how they were dressed. In feathers and paint: in deer-skins fringed and beaded. Perhaps for ear-ring, a living snake, the claw of a hawk; the dried hand of an enemy—that was savage full-dress.

White says, "Commissioners and Indians sat on the ground in a great circle, to have what they called a big talk." When all were seated, up rose the chief, Tassell of Chata, who addressed the commissioners thus,—*"I am of this earth, on which the Great Man above placed me, to possess it. I am of the first stock as the commissioners know. I remember giving our lands to Col. Christy and others who treated with me, and in a manner compelled me thereto in 1775."* He goes on in a

hopeless kind of tone, ending with: "I have no more to say, but one of our beloved women has, who has borne and raised up warriors." The War Woman of Chata then spoke. She said: "I am fond of hearing that there is a peace. I hope you have now taken us by the hand in a real friendship. I look upon you and the Red Man equally, as my children." No doubt the Americans have done the best they could by the Indians, but the taking away these lands is not pleasant reading.

Cooper in his portraiture of Indian character is not so far wrong as is generally supposed, if the Georgia Historical Collections are to be believed. They give many instances of kindness and character among these doomed people. They could not have been altogether lazy, as the thriving trade shows. They had and have a sense of art. Their dress shows that the robes are very expensive, especially if trimmed with elk teeth, and descending in a family for generations.

We cannot deny the Southern Indian an ear for euphony. Take the Georgia names: Tallulah, Etowah, Oconee, Ogeechee, etc., all ending in the silent "h," or a vowel. Compare the names of a splendid Venetian doge of the tenth century and that of an Indian chief. Doge Orseolo; Chief Oceola. Strange meetings of the opposite extremes of culture. It has always been impossible to do justice to another, after getting possession of what he has by force.

In the Revolutionary days, travel was largely on horseback,—the baggage and freight on pack-horses. This means in Georgia, of course,—in the eastern states roads were good. And it is surprising how soon Georgia stepped into line! In 1786 stages ran regularly from Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah. It is fine to read of coaching days, when coaching was a serious business. Roads between large towns were lined with taverns; in a few instances, one to the mile. Teams of plies between were sometimes so continuous, that horses could snatch a mouthful of hay out of the wagon in front of them. Popular coachmen were celebrities. They took the greatest pride in coach and horses, which if so unfortunate as to have poor tails were given false ones. What would these men have thought of a horse with a docked tail?

On the journey, sign-boards with friendly pointing hand, were eagerly looked for, and mile-stones counted. Horses, too, watched for the wayside trough—a hollowed log, fringed with green moss—a cool spring dripping into it. It must have been pleasant, at last, to get out and stretch tired limbs, while being fussed over by the landlord. He was generally the big man of the village, well informed from association with many travellers.

In all towns, the tavern was the center of social life—the club. There was the big room with all the creature comforts, with a fresh sanded floor on which were traced intricate patterns. "Tondee's Tavern" in Savannah had a famous "long-room," in which the legislature sometimes met. We have souvenirs of these coaching days in cider pitchers, mugs, steins, Toby Filpots. A great deal too much drinking was done. A New England Puritan cut down his apple orchards, so that he might not be tempted to sin in cider.

Travelling men with trick animals went to these inns to pick up coppers. There were held social gatherings, political meetings, courts of justice that sentenced the prisoner in one room and had him locked up for safe-keeping in another.

A curious sight to be seen by the wide kitchen fire-place was the little turn-spit dogs, that were made to turn the roast until it was brown. They ran away and hid when they could. Quite right! A dog knows that he is a born gentleman of leisure and ought not to work. The savage Eskimos who like it, don't count. Civilized dogs harnessed to wagons in Germany, seem to have forgotten how to wag their tails.

Another striking fact in United States social history is that while England was overrun by highwaymen, we, who received her law-breakers, had no such trouble. No doubt this is partly because, with our characteristic adaptability, we early adopted the check and draft system, so that travelers carried little money.

Of course, from '76 to '83 Georgia schools were few and poor; but we are assured that one branch of education—the road—was not neglected. Just one year after peace was declared, plans were made for establishing the University of

Georgia; that shows better than anything the bent of society in 1784.

To grasp the spirit of any time, original records are the best source. In a way resembling records, are contemporary periodicals. The "Gentlemen's Magazine," published in London during the eighteenth century, and part of the nineteenth, shows what people were doing and thinking. The editor's name on the title page, "Sylvanus Urban, Gent.," proves that class distinctions were formally recognized. They died hard.

Those ladies who look up the commissions of their forefathers, with a view of joining the Daughters of 1812, will find after the officer's name, the word "gentleman."

The "Gentleman's Magazine" had articles on "Fish Culture," "Electricity," "The Solar Eclipse," "Methods of Exercise in Doors," plans for "Ships to go under water." There were stock lists, reviews of books, pages of obituaries—they doted on them—much poetry and little domestic intelligence. The writers were quite intelligent enough to be our relations.

On the whole, I do not know anything so encouraging as the study of American history. Curiosity alone might make one want to live two or three hundred years, just to see what will happen next.

There is some question yet as to whether we are old enough to have evolved the genuine American type.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF A HERO.

E. C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

In fulfillment of one of the main objects of our society, the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia has recently performed the patriotic duty of placing a bronze marker at the grave of General James Maccubbin Lingan, a distinguished soldier of the war of the American Revolution.

The day chosen for the ceremony was the 12th of May, and perfect weather added greatly to the success of the occasion.

The place of burial is in the center of a quarter of an acre of land, all that remains of a noble estate once in the possession of the Lingan family. It lies at the intersection of the Foxhall and New Cut roads, two miles west of Georgetown.

Small houses and market gardens surround the plot of ground, but can never encroach upon it, for on the county books it is forever set apart for its present purpose. The grave is enclosed by an iron fence, a rose bush blooms at its head, and on it a plant of homely live-for-ever is growing.

At half-past four on the day appointed a large number of distinguished guests joined the members of the Dolly Madison Chapter to honor the occasion. Most interesting among them were the three granddaughters of General Lingan, and two great-granddaughters, beside other more remote relatives.

A bugler from Fort Myer blew the assembly call, and the company gathered about the grave, forming a body of patriotic, reverent listeners to the subsequent exercises.

Miss Anna Smith Mallett, the efficient regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, made the opening address, stating in well chosen words the object which had called the assemblage together, after which an impressive prayer was offered by Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, chaplain general of the National Society.

Miss Eliza Colman Tulloch, historian of the Dolly Madison Chapter, then read the following original ode:

The letters traced on long enduring stone,
That tell of valiant deeds, and noble lives,
Present a lesson as they meet the eye,
While love of country, or of worth, survives.

The man who looks upon the witness mute,
To do his part new inspiration gains;
And hopeful youth perusing, subtly feels
The stir of emulation in his veins.

Here where we stand a Patriot lies entombed;
Long years have passed since friends the turf o'erspread,—
Alas, no stone to human view has told
In carven words, the story of the dead.

And yet, 'though tardily we mark the spot
Where 'neath the sod so much of valor lies,
Still not uncherished are his earthly deeds,
And to our lips the terms of praise arise.

When from their necks our fathers cast the yoke,
For freedom, giving treasure, blood and life,
He drew his sword to aid the patriot cause,
And risked his fortunes in the holy strife.

On war's dread field, in loathsome prison ship,
He suffered tortures which we leave unnamed.
Yet never was his high-born courage quenched,
Nor could his spirit through such woes be tamed.

Our own great Washington esteemed him friend;
In peace as well as strife for good he wrought;
The young Republic found his wisdom wise,
And new established Law his counsel sought.

Yet on that dreadful night when passion's torch
By wild, unreasoning words was set aflame,
In vain he bared his breast to show the scars
That proved his title to the Patriot's name.

Those dastard, cruel hearts no pity felt;
His noble plea could not avert his doom,
And all the glory of his useful years,
Seemed for the moment overwhelmed with gloom.

Too long his ashes have remained unmarked.
Too long untold the tale of his career.
To-day we raise this tribute to his worth,
Telling to all who come, *a Patriot lies here.*

At the conclusion of the ode, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, a great-grandniece of General Lingan, read an eloquent and appreciative paper on the hero, as follows:

We have met to-day to do honor to the memory of a patriot who for sixty years served his country as soldier, citizen, benefactor, and who in dying still upheld her liberties.

He was born in Harford county, Maryland, on the 31st of May, 1751, and was of distinguished English and Scotch ancestry; but his American forefathers were identified with Maryland history as early as 1687. His first Colonial ancestor, George Lingan, was a member of the House of Burgesses and Lord Baltimore asked and recommended that he be appointed a member of the council.

They were extensive land owners as shown by the successive grants in Calvert county—"Lingan's Adventure," "Bachelor's Quarter," &c., and in Frederick county the name lingers on hill and in village, and is "writ in running water."

When the call to arms came after the battle of Lexington, the Maryland troops hurried to join Washington's forces in the north. "They were an exceeding fine body of men," President Hancock wrote the great Virginian, and among them was young Lingan, who was commissioned a second lieutenant July 13, 1776.

Their baptism of fire was the battle of Long Island, August 22, 1776, and Field has told the story of the valor of these young heroes more graphically than any other of their many historians. It was necessary to hold the enemy in check while the shattered army of Sullivan made its escape. The 400 Marylanders charged the head of the advancing column and actually drove Cornwallis back to Cortelyou House, holding him there and forcing him to bring up two guns to resist their attack. Sweeping nearer until the guns were fired into their very faces, their ranks were torn and shattered, but the only sound heard beside the rattle of small arms and the rip of the grape and canister, was the call of the officers, "Close up, close up!" as they swung gallantly onward to their death.

The desperate valor of Lingan attracted the attention and admiration of his seniors even where all were heroes; and Kips Bay, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Chatterton's Hill and Fort Washington brought fresh honor and glory to him.

At the latter place Gordon says it cost Knypuysen 800 men to drive back this single regiment.

With his breast torn open by a bayonet he was captured when the stronghold fell, and the day he was promoted to a captaincy, November 16, 1776, saw him on his way to a martyrdom as cruel as any recorded in the savage history of the world.

He was sent a prisoner aboard the "Jersey"—that grave of thousands who perished, or were cruelly slain, in her rotten hulk.

Confined in a cell too short for him to lie at full length, too low for him to stand erect in, tortured by the sights and sounds, starved, ill treated, even here his courage rose sublime, and the dying breathed out their mournful lives on his broad breast, and the dignity of the dead was protected at the risk of his own life.

While here his cousin, Admiral Hood of the British navy, came to him with the offer of liberty, wealth and rank in the English army if he would desert the American cause. His terse answer was, "I'll rot here first."

And he nearly did so, suffering long from rheumatism brought on by the trickling water and permanent damp of the prison hole, and sleeping for months after his release in a chair, being unable to straighten his cramped and rigid limbs.

But he returned to the field with his beloved rifle corps, whose captain he was, and the end of the war found him in the field.

At the close of the Revolution his adored chief, now his warm personal friend and the head of the nation, appointed him collector of the

port of Georgetown, and he began a long career of valuable citizenship, laboring hard for the advancement of Washington's plans for a federal city. He was a man of substance. Two of his handsome estates were named for the battles in which he was wounded. "Harlem," the one on which he is buried, and which was bought by Judge Thurston after his death, and "Middlebrook," on the Frederick Road several miles beyond Rockville. The house on the last named was of brick with two wings and over the door a stone slab bearing the name "Lingan" and date. It belonged when last visited to the estate of Ogle Tayloe. His town house was a stately mansion at the junction of 20th and I streets and Pennsylvania avenue, with wide grounds, for he, his youngest brother Nicholas (who married Anna Hanson), Mr. Laws (who married Miss Custis), and General Van Ness (who married Marcia Burns) were the largest land owners in Washington.

Mr. Laws bought east of the Capitol, thinking that would be the court end of the town, General Van Ness bought south of the avenue, and General Lingan bought west of 18th street and north of the avenue. The latter presented every other lot to the government on condition of improvement, and the city owes him a heavy debt of gratitude, for when the public buildings had to be stopped for lack of money, and the general credit of the government was so low that even devoted Maryland required guaranty from the commissioners in their individual capacity before lending \$200,000.00, Lingan was one of four gentlemen who became security for the additional \$50,000.00 which was lent December 23, 1799.

When the war cloud of 1812 began to gather, party strife ran furiously high, and Alexander Contee Hanson's paper, "The Federal Republican," published in Baltimore was the exponent of the Federalists. The office was destroyed once by a mob, but Hanson, claiming justly that a free press is the voice of a free people, rented another and determined to defend it by force if necessary.

General Lingan and General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry), devoted Federalists and warm friends of the young editor, determined to use their friendly offices to temper the rashness of youth, and yet to give him full benefit of their experience if the mob attacked.

The story of that frightful night of August 28, 1812, has been told so faithfully by every historian of that and later times, from the gentle, conservative Harriet Martineau in her *History of England* (Book 2, Chap. 7) to Scharf (*History of Maryland*, Vol. 3), who gives the depositions in full, that repetition is not needed.

When the mob burst into the jail, the keys having been delivered without any attempt at defence, the gentlemen were hustled to the door where Mumma—a butcher who led one faction of the mob—stood with a club and struck them down. Hanson, Lee, Lingan, Hall, Nelson, Kilgore, Musgrave, Warfield and H. C. Gaither were thrown down the

steps "where they lay in a heap for nearly three hours, during which time the mob continued to torture their mangled bodies."

The suggestions to cut their throats, to throw them into Jones's Falls, etc., finally gave way in favor of the one to hang them next day and dissect them afterwards.

Think of it! Men like Gen. Henry Lee, whose dashing services thrill the heart to this day, whose loving lips had framed the eulogy on Washington "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen;" Lingan, who had spent his youth, his strength and blood for his country and who had gone through the living death of the prison ship; Warfield, son of that Peregrine Warfield, the first citizen in Maryland publicly to propose separation from England, and who directed the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*!

The brutal decision of the mob enabled Doctor Hall to save their lives, and aided by Doctors Birkenhead, Smith, Owen and one whom they called "the Boston Beauty" he drafted them off to places of safety.

But Lingan was dead, and I sometimes wonder if his heart was not broken, as well as his skull fractured, and I think you will join me in the speculation when I repeat a portion of the statement made to my mother, Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, by Thomas Reyburn, of Baltimore.

He was an eye witness of the tragedy and being thrust forward by the pressure of the crowd, was within ear shot of the victims as well. He said "when Lingan was driven to the door his appearance was hailed with cries of 'Tory, Traitor: Tory, Traitor!' He tore open his shirt bosom exclaiming, 'Look at these scars! I got them fighting for your liberties. Do they look as if I were a tory or a traitor?' But the words had hardly left his lips when a blow from Mumma's club felled him to the ground." Scharf, in the 3rd volume of his *History of Maryland*, says: "After receiving the fatal blow he reached his hand to one of his companions and said, 'Farewell, I am a dying man—make your escape—return home and take care there'—death prevented the completion of the sentence, but it was doubtless some charge as to his wife and children, although he did not leave them destitute as Scharf was led to suppose, the one item of his will dedicating some thousands of dollars each to two of his daughters settling this point.

The mob refused to give up his body, and it lay until the noon of the next day exposed to their cruel gaze; and when finally they consented it was on condition of obscure burial.

But later (September 1, 1812), when the funeral services were held, no church or building was large enough to contain the throngs, and they had to be celebrated in Parrott's Woods (now Oak Hill cemetery), where under Washington's tent, the orator, the clergy of different denominations, Lingan's comrades, Musgrave (still disfigured by his wounds and bandages), Stoddart, Stewart (he who with sixteen men led the forlorn hope at Eutaw) and others made all reparation that love

and justice could make to his memory; the city and church bells were tolled, minute guns were fired, and the ship then building by Kurtz and Bowie was named for the patriot and martyr.

The outraged country rose in protest against his murder, and the only good that could come out of such savagery was effected—its repetition was rendered if not impossible, at least improbable, and the liberty of the press, bought in 1776 by the blood of thousands, was reassured by these gentlemen in 1812.

Lingan was such a lover of justice that it would be unbecoming to leave his grave without a word that might seem to furnish a reason for the atrocious crime, an excuse for his actual murderer, Mumma.

You will find the story detailed in full in Harvey's "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," but told in brief it is:

The coach conveying Mr. Webster to Washington broke down some 15 miles north of Baltimore. He had a case before the supreme court and felt compelled to push on. He hurried to the nearest tavern to get a private conveyance to Baltimore. While his supper was being prepared Mr. Webster told his host of his haste and the reason for it. The landlord objected to the darkness, the distance and the hour, but finally said he had found a man willing to go. He proved to be Mumma, and Mr. Webster said it occurred to him as the man had butchered General Lingan, he might think it a patriotic service to butcher him, too, but as he said: "I felt young and strong and thought no man could easily put me under the wheel."

After a few miles Mumma drew up the horse in a dark grove and said:

"Are you Daniel Webster?"

"That is my name," was the reply.

"Do you know who I am?"

"I do," said Mr. Webster. "You are John Mumma the butcher."

"You knew me then, and you are not afraid to drive over this road alone with me in the night?"

"Not in the least," said Mr. Webster. "Why should I fear you?"

"I do not know, but I think there is not another Federalist in the country who would say as much." He added he was glad to free his mind about the Baltimore riots. He and others had no ill will to General Lingan, General Lee and the rest. They were misled, they were told—out there in the country—"that the Republic was to be betrayed to the enemy by traitors, and a nest of them had a press in Baltimore, and were every week publishing their treason to the world and plotting the ruin of the nation."

When they reached the journey's end he would take no pay for his service, said he was glad of a chance to explain the part he took to one of the injured party, and rode off into the night.

The coincidences of history are stranger than the incidents of fiction.

One that touches me deeply is attendant on the ceremony of this afternoon. For when the Marylanders were made a component part of the fighting force the only strangers with whom they fraternized were Glover's men of Marblehead. In that battle of Long Island they checked the enemy by a splendid sacrifice of three-fourths of their men, while the retreating troops they had saved were embarked by Glover's men and borne to more permanent safety and future usefulness. To-day's celebration was enthusiastically worked for by a descendant of Glover and to me, a kinswoman of the patriot, the honor of reminding you of his career is given.

The lesson of this and all such graves is: that the generations come and go, party strife flares and fades, but so long as *we* do our duty and keep unbroken and inviolate the letter and spirit of the Constitution purchased by such precious lives, sealed by such martyr blood, just so long will the covenant of our forefathers made in the past be kept by the American citizen in the future, for it is always the man and woman, of *to-day* who must receive, preserve and transmit intact the priceless heritage of freedom.

After Miss Dorsey's paper the bugler sounded retreat, then the marker, bearing Gen. Lingan's name, the dates of his birth and death, and decorated with a small flag, was placed in position, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, late treasurer general of the National Society, laid a wreath of galax leaves and roses, the offering of the chapter, on the grave.

Judge Job Barnard of the District judiciary, closed the exercises with a brief address in which he eulogized the Daughters for their zeal in preserving historical places and honoring the graves of heroes.

At this conclusion of the program one of the guests, Judge McCalmont, a tall erect man, wearing the button of the Loyal Legion in his lapel, asked permission to say a few words. After stating that when a boy at school he chose for his declamation on a notable exhibition day, the funeral oration pronounced by George Washington Parke Custis over the body of General Lingan, he closed his very interesting remarks by repeating from memory the final sentences of that eloquent tribute.

This unexpected contribution to the exercises was fully appreciated by the members of the chapter, who felt that it gave added dignity to the occasion.

The bugler stepped forward again and the marvellously

touching notes of the soldier's requiem sounded on the still air of the secluded place.

Taps—who that has ever heard can forget its soul stirring cadences, embracing as they do the hopes, the fears, the memories, the long farewell, the whole gamut of human emotions!

So on this occasion, although the body of him honored had long since turned to dust, yet the mellow notes as they floated out over field and meadow, and were lost on the ridge behind whose densely wooded slopes the sun was sinking to rest, awakened a solemn feeling in every heart, as the assembled company left the simple enclosure wherein a hero sleeps.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Daniel Manning,

Honorary President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address delivered before the New York State Conference.

Madam Regent, Officers and Members of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, and Delegates: I deeply appreciate the privilege of being with you to-day, and bringing to you a message from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Under the act of congress the national commissioners were authorized to appoint a board of lady managers of which there are twenty-three, and of which board I have the honor to be a member.

The treaty by which the Louisiana Territory was acquired by the United States was signed April 30th, 1803. The Louisiana Purchase was the indirect outcome of our strained relations with France, which threatened the permanent closing of the Mississippi River against American commerce. In 1800 the king of Spain desiring the aid of Napoleon in the erection of the kingdom of Etruria for his son-in-law the Duke of Parma ceded the Louisiana Territory to France in return for that aid. When this became known, the planters in the Mississippi Valley were alarmed. A resolution was offered in congress authorizing the president to call out 50,000 militia

and take possession of New Orleans, but a substitute was adopted appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purchase of New Orleans. James Monroe was sent to France as special envoy of Jefferson to co-operate with Robert R. Livingston our minister to France, for the purchase of New Orleans. Monroe, on his arrival in Paris found that negotiations for the purchase had already been begun by Minister Livingston. Livingston was surprised by a proposition from Napoleon's representative, Barbé Marbois, in which he offered to sell all the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15,000,000 of which \$11,250,000 was to be in the form of 6 per cent. United States bonds. The American Minister was not long in deciding to accept Napoleon's proposition, and waited only for the arrival in Paris of Monroe, of whose coming to sign the treaty of purchase and sale he had been advised. Monroe arrived soon after the middle of April, but was too ill to attend a conference and the conclusion of the treaty was delayed till April 30th. It was then signed by Barbé Marbois and the two American representatives. This agreement in the form of a treaty reached Washington July 14th for ratification. Congress was called in special session October 17th. The treaty was confirmed by the senate after two days of discussion. A resolution was passed to carry it into effect; but only after much opposition. Many persons expressed their belief that the territory was not worth the price to be paid; that its control would be difficult and unprofitable. The land area of the Louisiana Purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen states, being 864,944 square miles against a total area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen states. The states and territories that have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen. When the negotiations were completed Napoleon made the following prophecy. "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States. I have given England a rival." When the negotiations were pending Marbois expressed to Napoleon the difficulty in reaching a definite conclusion as to boundary, and regretted the obscurity in which so important a reference was made, but this did not trouble the conscience of Napoleon who replied "that if an obscurity did not already exist it would perhaps be good policy to put one there." Even

when questioned as to the eastern boundaries evasive answers were returned. "What are the eastern bounds of Louisiana?" asked Livingston. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand, "You must take it as we received it." "But what did you mean to take," said Livingston. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand. "Then you mean hat we shall construe it our own way?" said Livingston again, to which Talleyrand made final reply, "I can give you no direction. You have made a noble bargain for yourselves and I suppose you will make the most of it." When we consider that Jefferson at one time was willing to give \$2,000,000 for New Orleans alone, we can well marvel that so vast an empire as the whole province should come to us for the price paid. We can afford to overlook any defects in the treaty details, and forever hold in gratitude the illustrious men who by their diplomatic skill, their earnestness of purpose, and well directed efforts, achieved one of the greatest triumphs in the world's history, and which one historian writes, "ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution." It well justified the assertion of Minister Livingston as he placed his name to the treaty of cession, and rising and shaking hands with Monroe and Marbois, said "we have lived long; but this is the noblest work of our lives."

Local history tells up that St. Louis was under three flags in the short space of twenty-four hours. In the morning they were Spanish, that evening they were French and the next morning they became Americans.

In this great region stretching from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, we had the material for great opportunities and great development.

Upon the centennial of the day the Louisiana territory was sold by Napoleon to the United States the exposition which is to embody all that the now vast territory represents was consecrated to its purpose. In the presence of 50,000 persons the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally dedicated. 12,000 troops, the pick of the United States regular army, and the best militia of the country moved past a given point for one hour and a half. Governors and their staffs were loudly cheered. Prolonged applause announced the approach of Gov-

ernor Odell and his staff at the head of a picked regiment of the New York National Guard. Gathered on the reviewing stand was a notable assembly. Our Chief Executive President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland,—whom Governor Francis introduced as the most distinguished private citizen in the world,—ambassadors and diplomats, cabinet officers, the general of the army, senators, representatives and governors, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Potter, President Francis and Worlds Fair Commissioners, National Commissioners and the Board of Lady Managers.

At the meeting in the Liberal Arts Building, following the parade President Carter of the National Commission addressed the great assembly. The enthusiasm was unbounded when in turn the president and ex-president spoke to the vast multitude. After the meeting an adjournment was made to the Administration Building where President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland received many of their friends. The Board of Lady Managers entertained at five o'clock a distinguished company, then followed the official dinner and after that the wonderful display of fireworks, the cost of which for the three days was \$50,000. Thus ended the first of the three days of the dedicatory ceremonies, each in turn being important and interesting.

Under the act of congress the Board of Lady Managers can "appoint one member of all committees authorized to award prizes for such exhibits as may have been produced in whole or in part by female labor." Under that act the women have great opportunities and great power. While in Washington last February the chairman of the committee on woman's work of our Board and myself conferred with some of the highest government officials in regard to statistics of woman's work. We found that there was hardly any calling or occupation in which women did not take part. We found there were women policemen, women pilots and women engineers. As a result of our conference and through the kind offices of the Hon. John R. Procter the president of the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt graciously issued an executive order to the various departments requesting that statistics be prepared showing the work performed by women. This will probably

be of great value to the Board of Lady Managers. One of the earliest acts of our board was a resolution asking "that no indecent dances or improper exhibits be allowed in the midway during the exposition and that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company be urged to use the utmost care in awarding the concessions for shows, in order that there may be no objectionable features."

Immediate action was taken by the local board assuring the Board of Lady Managers that every possible precaution would be taken. From all sections of the world came letters and telegrams approving of the action of the Board of Lady Managers. Even foreign nations felt the importance of it and believed more creditable exhibits would be made as a result of this resolution. Our board of 23 women has an interesting personnel. We have been appointed from all sections of this country, and meeting as we do in sympathetic intercourse, it must result in a broadening of the horizon of all its members. We must leave the narrow confines of our individual lives and by this intermingling enter into the thoughts and aspirations of others. We must sincerely and conscientiously realize the greatness of the opportunity that is given to us and our moral responsibility in this work. Then when the exposition's gates are opened, and the beautiful city, a marvel in its glory, with its rare possessions from every land is before you, the members of the Board of Lady Managers will be there to bid you welcome and in their building which has been set apart for their use you will find them ready to extend to you every courtesy and help you to realize that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has done more to advance the interests of women than any exposition the world has known. Alluring vistas will be opened to the women of the world, and encouragement and hope will be given to many. The ground space to be occupied by the exposition will be 1,240 acres, being greater than the combined area of the expositions at Chicago, Paris and Buffalo. We hope through this great space to establish hospitals equipped and cared for by women nurses. No more fitting time and place could be found for their usefulness and merciful service to humanity. The women's exhibits are to be competitive with men's as was the case at the Paris Exposition of

1900. It gives women's work a higher standard and does not separate the work of sexes and is more in keeping with the trend of affairs. King Edward's offer to send to this great exposition the "Jubilee" gifts of Queen Victoria is a great compliment to the women of the world. The world's best offerings will be found at this exposition. Fifteen departments are sub-divided into one hundred and forty-four groups including every feature of the world's resources, and of man's activity. The historic buildings to be represented are Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the Cabildo at New Orleans, where the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase was made, Washington's headquarters at Morristown, Beauvoir the home of Jefferson Davis near Biloxi, Mississippi, Independence Hall at Philadelphia, the Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama, and many others. The department of education and social economy under the directorship of Dr. Howard J. Rodgers will be one of the most interesting features of the exposition as it was in Paris. Women will be largely represented in this department. Classic and popular music from every country in the world and states of the Union will delight the ear. Woods and dells, cascades and gardens, lagoons and bridges, interior courts fragrant with flowers and cooled with flashing fountains will delight the eye. One week is to be given to the greatest international congress the world has ever known. The scientists of all nations are invited to be present. The women's congresses will be an interesting feature of this exposition, and we hope you will be many times represented there. To one and all, to you and yours we bid you come and to all it will be welcome—welcome.

THE HISTORY OF WHAT IS NOW THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRIOR TO THE PENN CHARTER.

Bess M. Winder, Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

The Julia Hogg testimonial provides prizes for the best historical essays written by the members of the graduating classes of the woman's colleges in Pennsylvania. The prize last year was won by Miss Bess

M. Winder, Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., who wrote under the name of *Rubria*.

It has been beautifully said, "The wisdom of former ages, when transmitted in writing to posterity, is an inestimable treasure; but the actions of illustrious and virtuous persons, in the same manner exhibited, are still more beneficial: by the former our judgments are rightly informed, and our minds brought into a proper way of thinking; by the latter we are animated to an imitation, and while the excellency of noble examples is displayed before our understandings, our minds are inspired with a love of virtue. This appears to be the office of history, by which every succeeding age may avail itself of the wisdom, and even of the folly, of the preceding, and become wiser and happier by a proper application. Through this medium when we view the conduct of those great men of antiquity who have benefited mankind in their most essential interests, they appear frequently to have been actuated by motives, the most disinterested, and attended with a satisfaction more than human. Adversity, which refines men and renders them more fit to benefit the human race, is a frequent concomitant of worthy minds; and apparent success does not always immediately attend noble and just designs. When a Socrates is put to death, wisdom and truth seem to suffer; and when an Aristides is exiled, justice appears to be in disgrace. But virtue is its own reward, and depends not on the fluctuating opinions of mortals nor on the breath of popular applause, which is often on the side of error and entirely opposite to the real interests of its votaries."

An example of true wisdom and fortitude is no less conspicuous in the venerable founder of the province of Pennsylvania, the great and worthy William Penn, than in many of the celebrated sages and legislators of former ages, who, in opposition to the vulgar notions of the times in which they lived, have seemingly suffered in their own particulars in order to benefit mankind.

Before it was taken possession of by Europeans, the territory now called Pennsylvania was occupied by Indians. They belonged to two great families, the Algonquins and the Iroquois. These occupied a part of North America which was triangular

in form, the base extending from Cape Fear to the coast of Labrador, and the sides terminating in Lake Superior. The Iroquois, or Five Nations, were in the center of this triangle, in the lake region of New York, from Albany to Niagara Falls. Surrounding these dwelt the numerous nations and tribes of the Algonquins. It was in the language of the Algonquins that Raleigh's colonists were greeted at Roanoke, the Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Quakers at Shackamaxon.

Both these groups had traditions of a western origin. Of the Algonquins, the Lenni-Lenape, or the Delawares, as they were called by the English, were the most important. Their Indian name signifies "the original people," and nearly forty tribes acknowledge them as "great-grandfathers." A legend was current among the Lenni-Lenape that in the dim past they and the Iroquois were one people, living beyond the Mississippi. After a time they migrated eastward and came to the Mississippi, where their passage across was disputed by a nation of fierce warriors on the eastern bank. The Lenni-Lenape tried to pass over in the face of the enemy on the other side. The Iroquois crossed higher up the stream, out-flanked the enemy, and so enabled their friends to get over. The fierce warriors on the east bank were the Allegewi, who were driven back until they reached the mountains. Thence they made their way southward, never to return, leaving no trace except the names Allegheny and Youghiogeny. The Lenni-Lenape crossed the mountains and reached the ocean, while the Iroquois went up the Allegheny and thence into Central New York. But this is only a legend. Still, it accounts for the geographical distribution of the Algonquins and the Iroquois over the triangular part of North America known to have been occupied by them at the time of its exploration and settlement.

It would be an interesting and certainly a valuable thing to study in detail the facts concerning the whole subject of German immigration to America, or even such immigration in the eighteenth century. There were colonies in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and even so far north as Maine and Nova Scotia. The German settlements in Pennsylvania, however, were more numerous and more important than those of all the

other states combined. In other states the Germans formed but a small percentage of the population, and have influenced but little the character of the state development; while those in Pennsylvania have from the beginning down to the present day formed at least one-third of the population, and have undoubtedly exercised a profound influence on the development of the Quaker commonwealth and of the neighboring states, especially those to the south and west.

It is the custom to consider the history of Pennsylvania as beginning with the early settlements on Delaware Bay, for the reason that some of these ancient people extended their habitations for a few miles within the present limits of our state, and also because any title the Dutch had to the land on the river included part of our present territory.

The early settlers were first of all the Dutch, who, beginning in the year 1623, occupied the shores of the Delaware for fifteen years. After them came the Swedes, who held the country for seventeen years. The Dutch reconquered the country and held it for nine years, when the English took it, and, under the Duke of York, held it until the arrival of Penn and the Quakers in 1682.

The Dutch were the first Europeans who attempted to occupy Pennsylvania. Any right they may have had to it, as well as their right to New York, was acquired by the discoveries of Henry Hudson, who was an Englishman in their employ. Hudson belonged to a family of explorers. They were all interested in the Muscovy Company, an organization founded in 1555 and devoted to discovering a path for commerce to China by going around either the northern extremity of Europe or the northern extremity of America. Hudson made several voyages for this purpose under the direction of the English nation before he entered the service of the Dutch.

The Swedes were more within the boundaries of Pennsylvania than the Dutch had been. Their numbers increased and they drove the Dutch almost entirely out of the fur trade. The first year of their arrival they exported thirty thousand skins, a number which is significant of the immense supply of beaver as well as the value of the trade to the Dutch.

The importance of the trade became widely known and

aroused the keen commercial sense of the Puritan colony in Massachusetts. They resolved to strike at the source of the fur supply, and sent an expedition up the Delaware River, hoping to cut off the beaver from both Dutch and Swedes. But the little forts and their watchful garrisons stopped the Yankee vessel, and she returned to Boston.

The key to the beaver traffic on the Delaware was apparently the possession of the Schuylkill. The reason of that seems to have been that the Indians found it more convenient to meet the white man on the west bank of that stream. The places where they met appear to have been at the highland now occupied by Gray's Ferry Bridge and Bartram's Garden. This was the first natural landing place after passing the low ground and marshes near the river's mouth. Probably the woods were of a large growth free from underbrush, and afforded a convenient meeting place. Probably, also the trails converged to that point. For nearly two hundred years afterward Gray's Ferry was the natural highway from Philadelphia to the west and south.

Both Swedes and Dutch struggled for the control of this spot. The Dutch built forts and houses and the Swedes tore them down. The Swedes also tried to forestall the Dutch by establishing stations some miles in the interior to collect the furs at lower prices before they reached the river. The Dutch are said to have retaliated by furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition, in the hope that they would be used for the benefit of Holland.

The Swedes were more than traders; they were thrifty and industrious cultivators of the soil, and had flourishing farms along the river. They brought with them their cattle, which grazed the meadows and marshes and roamed through the woods. These herds were very numerous when the Quakers arrived, and probably most of the common cattle of eastern Pennsylvania are descended from them. The woods at that time were quite free from underbrush and afforded a short nutritious grass. It was easy to ride on horseback almost anywhere among the trees. But the second growth, which came after cutting or burning the primeval forest, brought on the underbrush and destroyed the woodland pasturage.

The Swedes never attempted to clear the land of trees. They took the country as they found it; occupied the meadows and open lands along the river; diked them; cut the grass; plowed and sowed and made no attempt to penetrate the interior. But as soon as the Englishman came he attacked the forest with his axe, and that simple instrument, with a rifle, is the natural coat-of-arms in America for all of British blood. In nothing is the difference in nationality so distinctly shown. The Dutchman builds trading-posts and lies in his ship off shore to collect the furs. The gentle Swede settles on the soft, rich meadow lands, and his cattle wax fat and his barns are full of hay. The Frenchman enters the forest, sympathizes with its inhabitants, and turns half savage to please them. All alike bow before the wilderness and accept it as a fact. But the Englishman destroys it. There is even something significant in the way his old charters gave the land straight across America from sea to sea. He grasped at the continent from the beginning, and but for him the oak and the pine would have triumphed and the prairies still be in possession of the Indian and the buffalo.

Nevertheless, the Swede seems to have lived a very happy and prosperous life on his meadows and marshes. He was surrounded by an abundance of game and fish and the products of his own thrifty agriculture, of which we can now scarcely conceive. The old accounts of game and birds along the Delaware read like fairy tales. The first settlers saw the meadows covered with huge flocks of white cranes, which rose in clouds when a boat approached the shore. Ducks and wild geese covered the water, and outrageous stories were told of the number that could be killed at a single shot. The wild swans, now driven far to the south, and soon likely to become extinct, were abundant, floating on the water like drifted snow. On the shore the Indians brought in fat bucks every day, which sold for a few pipes of tobacco or a measure or two of powder. Turkeys, grouse and varieties of song-birds which will never be seen again were in the woods and fields. Wild pigeons often filled the air like bees, and there was a famous resting-place in the southern part of Philadelphia, which is said to have given the Indian name, Moyamensing, to that part of the city.

The Delaware Indians always claimed Pennsylvania as their special hunting-ground, and they had every reason to love it. The river and country near Philadelphia seem to have been particularly favorable to wild animal life. All through the colonial period and for many years after the Revolution the game of Pennsylvania afforded an important and abundant supply of food and contributed not a little to the prosperity of the province. It might still be a source of profit as well as of pleasure if means had been taken to preserve it.

The Swedes planted peaches and fruit trees of all kinds, had flourishing gardens and grew rich selling the products when the Quakers arrived. They made wine, beer or brandy out of sassafras, persimmons, corn, and apparently anything that could be made to ferment, and they imported Madeira.

Their rule, however, lasted only seventeen years. The Dutch, seeing them become of more and more importance, obtained assistance from Holland, overset their authority, and were again, in the year 1655, in possession of the Delaware. Before they conquered the Swedes they appear to have bought from the Indians the present site of Philadelphia and to have set upon it, according to their custom, the arms of Holland, which were promptly removed by the Swedes.

This second control by the Dutch lasted nine years and was a rather barren conquest, for the Swedes continued to occupy the land, and there were comparatively few Dutch settlers. The whole population, Dutch and Swedes, living at this time along the river and bay is said to have been only about three hundred and sixty-eight persons.

Under the Swedes the form of government, so far as it is known, appears to have been a very simple one. Pretty much everything was in the hands of the governor. Under the Dutch it was more elaborate. The West India Company had become indebted to the city of Amsterdam in a considerable sum for the expenses of the conquest and other matters, and the city was accordingly given an interest and control in the colony. Officers with strange titles ruled the shores of our river, which now seems as if it could never have been anything but English. There was the schout, who was a combination of sheriff and prosecuting attorney. There were schepens, who were inferior

judges, something like our magistrates. Finally, there were the vice-director and his council, who regulated everybody and told them what to do with their animals.

When the Dutch were ousted by the English in 1664, both the Dutch and Swedish dominion were ended forever, and those nations no longer figure in the history of our state. The Dutch have left behind them a few names like Henlopen, Schuylkill, and Boomties Hoeck, now called Bombay Hook. Schuylkill means "hidden creek," a name given because the mouth of the stream could not easily be seen from the river. The Swedes, although excellent pioneers and settlers, left very few names of places. Some of the descendants of both nations are still with us. The Swedes are said to have been quite numerous for a long time after the English conquest. Sixty years after the arrival of Penn and the Quakers, there are said to have been nearly a thousand persons on the river speaking the Swedish language.

Those familiar with the shores of the Delaware know that there are comparatively few spots within a hundred miles of the capes where high land of any great extent comes down to the water's edge with depth sufficient for large ships. The banks are usually marshes or low meadows. The land of Philadelphia was not only high, comparatively level, and of sufficient extent, but its position in the angle between the Delaware and the Schuylkill was by no means unimportant for military purposes. Penn always had an eye for such things, and, though a Quaker, could never forget the soldier days of his youth.

Ages before Philadelphia became the metropolis of America it had been the metropolis of the Indians. They came to that high land between the rivers to light their council-fires and settle their treaties and politics with the six nations of New York. A glance at the map shows its convenience for them. The Delaware and its bay were natural highways for a long distance north and south. The Chesapeake and its tributaries were near at hand. They could come down the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Swatara below Harrisburg, and follow up that stream whose head waters would bring them close to the Schuylkill. Trails branched out into the woods in all direc-

tions from the site of Philadelphia. Germantown avenue follows the line of one of them. It was in recognition of this immemorial meeting-place that Penn reserved a small plot of land on the east side of Second street near Walnut to which the Indians could continue to resort and build their council-fires. The land is still there, vacant and without a building, in the midst of one of the great cities of the world, and held in trust for its owners, who will never come.

The Swedes, the Dutch and the English under the Duke of York made no important settlement, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, and did nothing which materially affected after events. Their peculiar laws and customs soon became completely obsolete; they and their descendants were absorbed in the rest of the population, and there is no institution in Pennsylvania that can be traced to their influence. They were not in the line of the real beginning and progress of our commonwealth. That commonwealth was created by the Quakers.

The Reformation in England gave rise to as many sects and parties as it did on the continent. We may find an analogy between the Lutheran church and the Church of England; between the Reformed (or Calvinists) and the Puritans (or Presbyterians); and between the Anabaptists or Mennonites and the Quakers and Baptists. This analogy is no mere fancy; we know the influence of Calvin on Puritanism; the Hanoverian kings of England were both Lutherans and Churchmen (the former in their private, the latter in their official capacity); and modern church historians have declared that it was from the Mennonites that the General Baptist Church in England sprang; while Barclay says of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrines, practice and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites." Thus, in the words of Judge Pennypacker, "To the spread of Mennonite teachings in England we therefore owe the origin of the Quakers and the settlement of Pennsylvania."

In 1676 William Penn, the Quaker, became financially concerned, with others of his sect, in the colony of West New Jersey, and thereby acquired an interest in American colonization. His father, an admiral in the English navy, had left him

(1670) a claim against the government for sixteen thousand pounds; in lieu of this he induced Charles the Second to give him a proprietary charter of forty thousand square miles in America. The king called the region Pennsylvania, in honor of the admiral, but against the protest of the grantee, who "feared lest it be looked on as vanity in me."

Penn immediately planned what he called a "Holy Experiment" in government, a state in which religious as well as political freedom should be granted to all, and he went about at once to attract colonists to his new colony. In October three ship-loads of Quaker emigrants were sent out, and a year later (1682) Penn himself followed, with a hundred fellow passengers. At the time of his arrival the Dutch had a church at Newcastle, Delaware, which was within his grant; the Swedes had churches at Christiana, Tinicum and Wicacoa; and the Quaker meeting-houses were established at Chester, Shackamaxon and near the lower falls of the Delaware.

Three things moved Penn to plant a colony in the New World. First, he would get payment for the debt of sixteen thousand pounds due his father as an officer of the British navy; second, he would find a place for his brethren the Quakers, or Friends, where they would not be openly insulted in the streets, dragged from their meeting-houses to loathsome jails, and robbed of the last bed or cow to pay the fines for not attending the established church; and third, he would satisfy the desire which the glowing accounts of his brethren in West Jersey had created in him. The second of these motives was by far the strongest.

Planted as Pennsylvania was, half a century after the earlier Southern and New England colonies, and aided by rich men and court favorites, its progress was rapid and its prosperity assured from the beginning. The pacific policy of Penn towards the Indians saved his colony from the expense and danger of frontier wars. And Pennsylvania shortly became the most considerable of the middle colonies, and eventually equalled Virginia and Massachusetts in importance.

Though the settlers of Pennsylvania were of various sects, churches and nationalities, which at times had quarrels more or less serious, we, their heirs and descendants, know no such

differences in the discharge of our duties to the government. We are all Pennsylvanians now, and the question whether a citizen is English, German, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, or French, happily never enters our minds. Nor do we inquire into his religious preferences. With us to-day it is—

"The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever."

Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut has appointed a commission of seven persons, each of whom is either a Daughter or a Son of the American Revolution, to have charge of, to protect, and to hold as a public park, the property on Groton Heights, Connecticut, which is known as *The Fort Griswold Tract*. This tract of land includes old Fort Griswold, where the dreadful massacre of Americans by the British troops occurred on September 6th, 1781. It is beautifully located on a high bluff overlooking the busy river Thames, and just west of the Groton monument which commemorates the sacrifices of the Revolutionary defenders of the old fort. The names of the lady commissioners are familiar to many Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country. Mrs. Kinney, state regent for Connecticut, and now the president of the new commission, needs no introduction to readers of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*. Mrs. Slocomb, regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, is well known through her fine work in connection with the memorial annex to the Monument House on Groton Heights,—the legislation of Connecticut's state flag, and many other patriotic enterprises. Mrs. Slocomb has for many years been the state director of the Society of Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Muzzey is ex-regent of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, and will be remembered as the fortunate winner of the first prize offered by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1897, for the best biographical sketch of "A Woman of the American Revolution." The first meeting of the commission was held at the residence of Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, in Groton, July 30th.

Remember the days of old, think upon every question; ask thy father and he will declare to thee; thy elders and they will tell thee. Deut., 32: 7.

"True to our flag on the field and the wave,
Living to honor it, dying to save."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued.)

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

JOHN MCCONNELL.—John McConnell, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Franklin township, on May 25, 1832, his place of residence.

SAMUEL MCCLUGHAN.—August 22, 1820, Samuel McClughan declares that he enlisted in December, 1776, for 5 years and 5 months in Capt. William Wilson's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Edward Hann; that he served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged. Aged 65; signed by mark. No family.

ALEXANDER MCCURDY.—Alexander McCurdy, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died January 6, 1839, aged 86 years. He left five children, viz: Andrew, Alexander and Samuel, and Jane Duncan, formerly Jane McCurdy. He enlisted in 1776 in Capt. William People's company, Second regiment of Riflemen, Pennsylvania line, commanded by Colonel Miles; served two years and was honorably discharged.

EDWARD McDONNELL.—Edward McDonnell, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died February 4, 1836. He left no family.

BARNEY MCGUIRE.—July 8, 1822, Barney McGuire on oath declares that he was enlisted July 1, 1775, by Capt. William Hendrix; that he marched under Capt. William Hendrix for Quebec, in the corps.

commanded by Col. Benedict Arnold; that he was enlisted for the term of one year; that on December 31, 1775, he was taken prisoner by the British at Quebec; that being a prisoner he made his escape from the British; that he went to White Plains, where he joined the American army, the regiment then commanded by Col. James Chambers, being again enlisted in said regiment by Capt. Thomas Buchanan in 1776; that he marched to and was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; that he was wounded in the right thigh by a bayonet at the latter place, and also wounded at Germantown; was at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia; he was enlisted by Captain Buchanan for 3 years or during the war; on account of wounds was discharged August 21, 1781.

Aged 78; signed by mark. Two daughters.

ALEXANDER McLEAN.—February 27, 1821, declares that he enlisted at Lancaster, Pa., for 3 years, in Capt. Deyl's company and the regiment commanded by Col. Hand, of the Penn'a line.

PETER MARTIN.—July 18, 1820, Peter Martin, aged about 70, on oath says—That he was enlisted by Lieut. Hyle in the company commanded by Capt. Braton, who, being wounded at the battle of Brandywine, was afterwards commanded by Capt. Miller, in the regiment commanded by Col. Butler, and, he thinks at sometimes by Col. Harmer; that he enlisted for three years, but cannot now recollect the year he enlisted; that he served the whole of the period for which he enlisted, he believes in the Seventh Penn'a regiment; that he received an honorable discharge at Trenton, signed, as he believes, by Gen. Wayne.

Signed by making his mark. Aged wife.

CAPT. SAMUEL MILLER.—Samuel Miller was appointed, August 9, 1776, a captain of a company in a battalion enlisted in 1776 for the protection of the frontier on the west side of the Allegheny mountains, which was afterwards called the 8th Penn'a regiment. Returning to his home in this county, on a furlough, Capt. Miller was killed by the Indians on July 10, 1786, at a point in Westmoreland county.

ANTHONY NEWHOUSE.—August 25, 1820—Was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; is 68 years of age. Signed in German. Wife aged 70.

JAMES PEYTON.—December 1, 1830, James Peyton on oath declares that he enlisted in the county of Westmoreland for the first time in 1777, August 4, for 3 years, in the company of Capt. Hans Hamilton, in the 8th regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Broadhead; that he served in same corps for the whole period of 3 years, and after the expiration of said 3 years, served 1 year and 2 months in said corps; that he obtained an honorable discharge from Col. Broadhead at a place called the Bullock Pens, near the city of Pittsburgh.

Aged 79; signed in English. Children.

From Westmoreland Democrat, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH WALLINGFORD BUNKER DURKEE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford Bunker Durkee, born February 16th, 1818, in Athens, Maine, and died in Mankato, Minnesota, March 8th, 1902. She was the daughter of Jonathan Wallingford, who enlisted at the age of eighteen, in the New Hampshire state militia, serving as a private until the close of the Revolution, in Captain Timothy Emerson's company, of Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment.



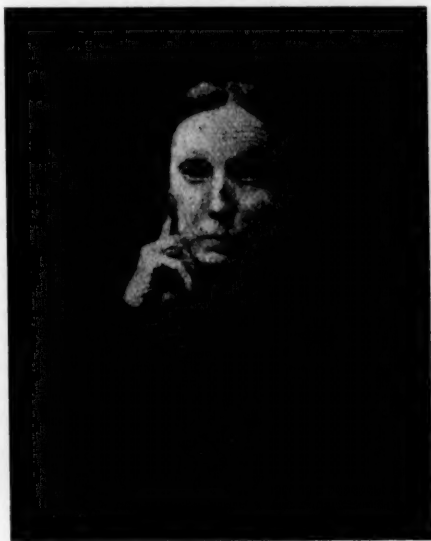
Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford Bunker Durkee.

Mrs. Durkee was made an honorary member of the Kansas City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and presented with a spoon by that chapter. After a chapter was formed in Mankato she was transferred to membership in Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Minn.

MRS. SUSANNA ATWATER GILLETT.

In the January number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY the Oshkosh Chapter reported a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah Atwater Ward. Through Mrs. Ward, her sister, Mrs. Gillett, of Kenosha, has also become a member, so that the chapter is proud to own two "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Susanna Atwater Gillett, daughter of John and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, was born in Genoa, New York, September 8, 1810. In 1836 she married Gurden Gillett and lived first in



Mrs. Susannah Atwater Gillett.

Courtland, then in Genoa, until 1848, when she and her husband came to Wisconsin and settled in Wheatland, and five years later made their home in Kenosha, where Mr. Gillett died in 1899.

Mrs. Gillett is always pleased to talk of her father and his experiences as a Revolutionary soldier; how he enlisted when a mere boy, a student at Yale, and served to the end of the war. Being a message bearer from General LaFayette to

General Washington, John Atwater frequently saw LaFayette, but only once was he so fortunate as to catch a glimpse of General Washington's imposing figure on horseback. John Atwater took part in the battle of White Plains and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. At the close of the war he returned to Yale and worked his way through college, after which he married and settled in Genoa, New York. He brought up a large family, gave them each a good education, and left them each a thousand dollars.

Mrs. Gillett will celebrate her ninety-third birthday in September, and, although her eyes have failed so that she can no longer occupy herself with the beautiful needlework for which she was once famous, she still retains her other faculties to a remarkable degree.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, by Richard S. Cullum, *Major United States Marine Corps*. L. R. Hamersly Co., N. Y., 1903.

A custom has prevailed in Europe of keeping a correct account of the services and achievements of their regiments. This has not been so in the United States, and difficulty arises in presenting any authentic account of the Marine Corps. The author has endeavored to overcome this defect and to present such an account as shall reflect lustre and encourage a spirit of emulation. Among the subjects considered may be noted: The antiquity of the marines; the Colonial marines; commencement of the new navy; war with Tripoli; war of 1812; operations against the pirates; war with Mexico; expedition to Japan; the Civil war; Portland fire; Corean expedition; labor riots, and the Panama expedition.

"In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail."

"But Freedom is beyond the price of any earthly cheer,
And Freedom's flag is sacred."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton, Connecticut).—In June, 1900, the second memorial window in the Monument House was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London were the guests of the occasion and after the ceremonies all were entertained at the home of our regent.

In September of this year Mrs. Slocumb was appointed state director of the Children of the American Revolution societies, at which time six societies were present. A medal of honor was presented to Jonathan Brooks Society to be given to Richard Bishop Smith for services in the Spanish-American war, bronze markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers were given by the Sons of the American Revolution of New London to the Children of the American Revolution, and lastly the Children's societies each presented an offering to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, for the memorial annex to the Monument House. The total amount of these offerings was \$85.00. Mrs. Slocumb again entertained at "Daisy Crest."

At the October meeting the generous gift of \$50.00 was donated from the Middletown Chapter to the Monument House fund, making nearly \$1,000 in the treasury.

During the year many relics had been presented and a bust of Captain James Avery had been placed in the Monument House by members of the Avery Memorial Association.

At this time Mrs. Slocumb proposed that the chapter send a tribute to the grief-stricken queen of Italy and it was voted that Mrs. Slocumb be a committee to arrange for some fitting memorial.

When the chapter convened in December our regent proposed her plan for this memorial and it was accepted.

Several relics were presented, among them a Revolutionary sword by Miss Helen Avery and a British cannon ball, excavated at Eastern Point, from Mrs. Edmond Spicer.

In January, 1901, the memorial for Queen Margherita, prepared by Mrs. Slocomb, was signed by members present and later by all the members of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution societies.

A gift of ten dollars for the Monument House fund was received from the Elizabeth Porter Chapter and a chair once belonging to Anna Warner Bailey was given by Mrs. Elisha Turner.

In February the chapter voted to offer silver medals as prizes to the pupils of the public schools of Groton and Stonington for the best essays on the lives of Colonel William Ledyard and Captain William Latham.

At the April meeting the fine report of our delegate to the National Congress, Mrs. Whitman, was read and her gift of \$25.00 to the Continental Hall fund was ratified by vote of the chapter.

In May, at the regular election of officers, Mrs. Slocomb was again unanimously made our regent.

On June 11th the regent, with four other members, attended the state regents' meeting at New Haven. Ex-Governor Cooke honored the session with his presence and in behalf of her chapter, Mrs. Slocomb presented him with a silk state flag, which he accepted and to which he responded in a graceful and happy speech.

In June the members accepted an invitation from the New London Sons of the American Revolution to attend the dedication of the Nathan Hale school-house. An invitation was also received from Faith Trumbull Chapter of Norwich to be present on July 4th at the unveiling of a granite boulder with tablet, in memory of French soldiers buried in Old Norwich Town cemetery.

The silver medals, sixteen in all, were given at the end of the school year to the children for the prize essays.

In September occurred the dreadful tragedy that deprived our nation of its chief magistrate, and at the first meeting thereafter our chapter sent resolutions of sorrow and sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, and in November five trees were planted in the Monument House grounds and dedicated to the memory of President McKinley.

For a long time our regent and many others interested in the preservation of Fort Griswold had regretted the rapid dismantling of the fort and removal of many of the guns. Something must be done and quickly, or all would be gone, so at the October meeting it was voted, if possible, to secure what guns remained. This was accomplished through the efforts of Mrs. Slocomb, and eleven cannons and about two thousand cannon balls were donated to our chapter.

The memorial sent to Queen Margherita, an album made by Tiffany, exquisitely beautiful in design and execution, reached its destination in the summer and at the December session Mrs. Slocomb read a report of its reception with messages from the queen and extracts from Countess Di Brazza's letter, all of which showed pleasure and grateful appreciation of the beautiful gift.

Other interesting features of the day was a paper by Miss Elizabeth Avery on "The Old Kinne Meeting House" and extracts by Miss Emma Palmer from the diary of her granduncle, Benjamin Palmer, written while on English prison ships and in English prisons. In April an especially interesting paper was read by Miss Grace D. Wheeler on the old houses of Groton and Stonington.

June 17, 1902, was a day long to be remembered by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The first ceremony was the planting of a constitutional oak by the Children of the American Revolution. Through many tortuous ways but with untiring energy our regent had secured for the embellishment of our park a Spanish gun from the flagship of Admiral Cervera, the *Marie Theresa*, and this was the day for its unveiling. By the happy thought and skill of Captain John O. Spicer, a British cannon ball was made to hoist the American flag over the Spanish gun. Captain Hobson was present and delivered the address of the occasion. To add to the delights of the day the fact was announced that the state had secured from the government the historic Groton Heights as a state park and the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter was appointed custodian of the same.

As a fitting climax to all the work accomplished by our regent, a telegram was received stating that the site selected by her for Continental Hall had been purchased. In this con-

nection your historian would mention this fact; from the first Mrs. Slocomb had protested that a quarter square was insufficient for Continental Hall and at last the other members of the board were made to see it with the result that another quarter square has since been bought.

An adjourned business meeting was held on the twenty-fourth and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, President Roosevelt has by his personal interest expressed therein, caused the preservation of Fort Griswold on Groton Heights to the state and county for park and memorial purposes and the secretary of war has donated to the chapter the obsolete ordnance petitioned for by its regent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chapter's most fervent thanks be extended to President Roosevelt at the time of his visit to New London on June twenty-sixth and that as a souvenir of this occasion and in grateful recognition of his influence, he be presented the chapter's Mother Bailey's bell (which tells its own story) and with a posy of Mother Bailey's favorite flower, the red peony, which bloomed to welcome under her hospitable roof more than one president of the United States."

This posy consisted of a huge basket in form of the Mother Bailey bell, supposed to represent the red petticoat. This was delivered to President Roosevelt on the *Dolphin* on race day by Mr. Allyn Copp in person.

Among the many gifts received this year was one from Mrs. Charles A. Fairchild in memory of Col. William Ledyard. It is a beautiful book intended for the purpose of preserving any historical items concerning him. Resolutions of thanks were voted to her.

Our chapter has for many months been negotiating with the state to become an incorporated body. This has been accomplished and at the May session Captain John O. Spicer, always our friend and helper, accompanied by Lawyer Brenham brought the necessary papers which were properly signed and delivered.

On June sixteenth the bill for the acceptance of Fort Griswold was passed by the senate in session at Hartford, the house having passed the same bill on June 12th, thus completing our regent's work in regard to the possession of Connecti-

cut's National Reservation undertaken by her in November, 1902.

The bill empowers Gov. Chamberlain to appoint a commission of seven persons from different parts of the state to act as protectors, etc., of this historical spot and to have control of the sum of \$500 for the use therein; one of the commissioners to be a member of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, and another the president of the New London Historical Society. It also gives the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter the right to build a large addition to the eastward of the present stone house to be called the Memorial Annex in memory of the heroic dead of the Spanish-American War, the designs to be submitted to the state comptroller and approved by him before being put into execution by the chapter.

Our chapter has done much work at Fort Griswold since January 1, 1903. The chapter also voted to mark the Monument House for the state of Connecticut by placing a heraldic shield inscribed: "Connecticut's Memorial Monument House."

In these three years we have sustained the loss of many sincere friends, Ex-Gov. Cooke, Representative Russell, the Hon. Frank B. Noyes and several of our own members have passed under the "bright arch of the portal to the streets of the City Immortal."

Of many things done by our own members one ought to receive especial mention. That of Mrs. Ira H. Palmer who has made a cartoon history of the Spanish-American War of several volumes for our library. It is a complete and valuable history requiring for its accomplishment much time, skill and thought and cannot be too highly appreciated by our chapter.

This slight retrospect does not by any means record the entire work of the chapter. It briefly touches the more important things accomplished.

One thing we can say without boasting: "Idleness is not one of our sins." There is always something to do and—we do it. Respectfully submitted.—MARY NOYES ROGERS, *Historian*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).
—The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has again demonstrated its ability to carry through to a successful issue anything it

undertakes. The chapter held an antique silver and glass exhibition on Aug. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th at the home of the regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, which was a beautiful and brilliant affair. The stars and stripes and the chapter flag were draped about the doors, and on the flag staff at the top of the house floated "Old Glory" which was illuminated every evening with a large electric light. The objects were displayed in upright cases with glass doors, and in show cases. They were arranged in an artistic manner by the committee. In the center of the large hall stood a glass case filled with cut glass, old decanters, flip glasses, smelling bottles, salt cellars, etc. There was another case also filled with glass. There were seventeen pairs of silver and glass candlesticks, many of them with the snuffers and tray, and extinguishers; and some beautiful candelabra. One entire case was filled with miniatures, and three others were filled with jewelry and other objects of art. The display of silver was marvellous. There were 111 teaspoons and 54 tablespoons, besides many odd ones, mustard spoons, salt spoons, ladles, etc. Entire tea sets, and coffee sets, urns, tankards, and many exquisite pieces of old silver filled every available spot. Each exhibit was carefully marked and numbered when it was received, a description, accompanying the number, also being put on the article. There were 528 exhibits, but as many of these included several pieces, there were really over 1,400 different articles shown.

Beside the exhibition proper, there were tables at which souvenirs of silver and glass were sold, candy, flowers and potted plants, and loaves of cake. In the tea-room, cake, coffee and tea were dispensed. The social features of the occasion were not the least successful. An entirely new plan was carried out on the third evening. This was the electric display. The pillars at the front of the house were twined with rows of lights, while at the back of the house the broad veranda was festooned with lights, which led from there to the lawn where the trees and flower beds were illuminated. Another part of the program which was greatly enjoyed was a concert given Thursday and Friday evenings.

The unbounded hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Buel in giving up their house for so many days was a very potent factor in

making the affair such a success, as were the willingness of people from all parts of the town to lend their valuable and much prized things, and the willing energy of all the Daughters who helped.

The following are a very few of the articles exhibited: Silver coffee pot which was buried during the Revolutionary War filled with gold coins; silver tumbler, one of six presented to Captain Isaac Hinckley when in China; silver and gold mug presented by the Czar of Russia to Ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, and by him offered as a prize to the best marksman in the Hartford Light Guards, won by Charles Carter and now owned by him; coin, 1790, found in foundation of the house of Elisha Horton, one of the Boston tea party men; teaspoon which belonged in Freylinghuysen family, bearing family crest; teaspoon owned by Almira Stanley, of Goshen, wife of Mark Hopkins; Chinese incense burner, brass, in the dynasty of Süan Tè, 1426; knee and stock buckles which belonged to the Rev. E. McLaughlin, chaplain on the Brandywine; miniature of Mrs. Lucy Sheldon Beach, who died in 1889 aged 101 years; tray which belonged to Miss Wolcott's grandfather, bearing coat and crest; silver tankard brought from England by Henry Wolcott; spoons belonging to the Carrington family of Virginia, very old; needle box, made from piece of dress worn by Mrs. George Washington; set of teaspoons from 100 to 150 years old; cut glass globlet of Sarah Irene Hurlburt, of Roxbury, a "Real Daughter;" shoe buckles of Ensign Jonathan Wright, born in 1746; bead chain with the word "Litchfield" made in it; rat tailed spoon, belonged to Margaret Herring who was born in 1725, married in 1751 to Cornelius Roosevelt, great-great-uncle of President Roosevelt; tankard, wedding present to Mary Floyd Tallmadge, in 1784; miniature of Frederick Wolcott; ruffle pin of Oliver Wolcott; silver snuff box, 200 years old, with original manilla bean still inside; dress sword of Daniel Sheldon worn at French Court when secretary of legation under our Ambassador Albert Gallatin, 1823; very old Sheffield coffee pot, loaned by Miss Fanny Brown, of Washington, Ct.; old silver cup belonging to President William Henry Harrison, loaned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. G. C. Woodruff; silver and coral rattle, over

200 years old; cut glass decanter belonged to Ashbel Green, chaplain of first American congress and president of Princeton from 1812-1822. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney sent an interesting exhibit consisting of a pair of glass candlesticks and seven spoons and a cream pitcher once owned by Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph of the Revolutionary army; Mr. E. G. Clark, of Washington, Ct., displayed an interesting collection of Philippine arms, savage looking bolos, elegant dress swords, etc. He also kindly loaned his collection of over 500 medals, many of them Masonic, which he has been gathering for many years. It will be readily seen that the collection was a really wonderful one, and many persons came over and over again to see it. The financial success was gratifying also, netting the chapter \$331. Of this sum three-quarters goes to the free library and the rest to the work of the chapter.—CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH, *Historian*.

Illinois State Conference.—The annual conference was held in Oak Park, the first and second of June, and two most enjoyable sessions were attended by delegates from twenty-three chapters, besides many visiting Daughters.

Preliminary to the business of the conference a reception given by the entertaining chapter at the Oak Park courthouse was greatly enjoyed. On Wednesday morning our state regent, Mrs. Chas. Deere, of Moline, called the meeting to order. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Frances A. Lackey, regent of the Geo. Rogers Clark Chapter, followed by a happy response from the state regent. Since the first conference was held seven years ago, the attendance and interest has steadily increased, a true index of this statement being that the contribution from Illinois for the Continental Hall fund was higher than that of any previous year. Mrs. Deere has manifested much energy in visiting and organizing chapters throughout the state. Five new chapters were added during the year, and seven regents appointed as organizers. There are thirty-one organized chapters and ten unorganized in the state.

A good condition in finances was reported by the state treasurer and \$100 was pledged to Continental Hall fund for 1903.

Chapter reports showed a large amount of patriotic work accomplished and a general desire to promote the principles to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are pledged. An elaborate luncheon was served in the dining room of the First Congregational Church, during which enjoyable toasts were given by the following ladies: Mrs. Lackey, "Our Guests;" Mrs. Law, "A Daughter of the American Revolution and What it Means;" Mrs. Coleman, "Our President General;" Mrs. Deere, "My Diocese;" Mrs. Fessenden, "A State Conference and its Benefits;" Mrs. Marsh, "The Daughters of the American Revolution in the Public Schools;" Mrs. Walker, "The Flag;" Mrs. Scott, "Fort Massac." Mrs. Walker recited a beautiful original poem by request.

The afternoon session was rich in its program, including an address by Mrs. Scott, upon the subject of Fort Massac, also an address by the Rev. William Barton filled with information and interesting incidents of the colonial period.

The Beethoven quartette furnished delightful musical numbers during the afternoon. An invitation was extended the conference by the regent of Moline Chapter, Mrs. William Butterworth, to meet in that city for the next conference, which invitation was accepted.

The singing of "Illinois" closed one of the most enjoyable programs ever held by the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter (Effingham, Illinois).—We have not so much as lisped our name since we organized, December eleventh, 1902, but, as in ye olden time young children were bidden, have been listening to our elders. Now, however, we ask a little space that we may let out older sister chapters know that we have accomplished some work along historic and patriotic lines.

We have held our meetings regularly on the second Thursday in each month at the homes of our members, each meeting being marked by some feature of special interest. February, we were so fortunate as to have for hostess Mrs. James H. Ensign, chapter registrar, and, as it was the birth month of both Washington and Lincoln, a happy blending was observed

in the appropriate and tasteful decorations in the parlors and dining room, and, also, in the program rendered. A number of quotations, beautiful gems of thought from the mind and heart of our great Washington, were given by members of the chapter, and an interesting paper "Incidents from the Early Life of Lincoln" was read by the regent. At the same meeting, Mrs. Birdie St. Clair Dorsey, a great-great-granddaughter of Major General Arthur St. Clair, presented the chapter with a photographed copy of a letter written by George Washington to her illustrious ancestor, during the period that he was governor of the "North West Territory" and resided in Cincinnati, recommending a Mr. Tiffin to his favor for a position in the territory. The original letter now yellow with age though every word is distinctly legible is in the possession of Mrs. Dorsey's father, Dr. William H. St. Clair, of Effingham. The copy presented to the chapter is beautifully framed in oak and is highly prized by its members as a souvenir of Revolutionary days.

At our March meeting Mrs. Victoria Carpenter Rinehart, one of our charter members, read an exceptionally fine historical paper which, by a unanimous vote of the chapter, was placed on file with the historian. An amusing feature was the adoption of our chapter flower; after much discussion on so important a matter we decided upon the carnation, two white ones and one red one, tied with a blue ribbon when worn, the combination forming our national colors.

Quite a number of guests were present at our April meeting and all seemed pleased and interested in our chapter work and the manner of conducting, as our regent insists that we shall, to the best of our knowledge, conform to the usages of "Robert's Rules of Order," while in session. May was strictly a business meeting.

June 2-3, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, regent, and Mrs. Benson Wood, vice-regent, represented our chapter at the annual state conference of the Daughters of Illinois, which was held in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. The delegates were royally entertained by the George Rogers Clark Chapter of that place.

June tenth, the members of the chapter with some invited

guests spent the entire day with Mrs. E. Judson Miller, one of our charter members residing in Sullivan, some forty miles distant from Effingham on the line of the Wabash Railroad. It was a day of delightful surprises and not the least a reception tendered us by Mrs. Miller. A large pavilion had been erected in a beautiful part of the grounds and artistically decorated with the national colors and our chapter flower, and here the Ann Crooker St. Clair chapter with their guests, received, and met socially, one hundred of the cultured women of Sullivan. While we unveiled no sculptured monument on that occasion we did lay the corner-stone for a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois and Mrs. Miller, our hostess, has, fittingly, been mentioned for regent. June 13th, we celebrated as Flag day, holding our exercises in the chapel of Austin college, a local institution. The rostrum was lavishly decorated with Old Glory in all sizes, a flag of immense size forming a canopy over the center. Here were seated the Daughters rejoicing in the fact that through their efforts Flag day was being observed for the first time in Effingham. Some fine patriotic music was rendered, an address by Judge William Wright was much enjoyed, as, also, the "Origin and Early History of the Flag," a paper read by our regent. Conspicuously placed on the front of the rostrum was a spinning wheel, our society's beautiful emblem, which received a fitting eulogy from the Rev. Dr. Morton, when the exercises closed.

In connection, three young high school students contested for prizes offered by our chapter for the best original papers on Revolutionary subjects; the audience were greatly interested in the efforts of the contestants and manifested it by prolonged applause at the close. Our chapter has its charter and when framed, we hope to have our honored state regent with us for the first time. We adjourned June tenth and shall resume our meetings the second Thursday in October. Since we organized we have transferred one member, Mrs. Birdie St. Clair Dorsey, to the Denver Chapter, Denver, Colorado, and have had several additions to our membership roll, among them Mrs. Frances Kendrick Pike (Nitcher) Le Crom, a descendant of the celebrated Pike family, and Miss Mary Upton, a descend-

ant of the Heydens, of Massachusetts, and last though not least, Mrs. Jane Messer Ricketts, a descendant of Ethan Allen.—MAY ST. CLAIR, *Historian*.

Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—The June and annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner, she, with her daughters, Misses Alice and Harriet, royally entertaining the members. Interesting reports were read by the officers, after which the election was held, resulting in the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Marian Ferris Taylor; registrar, Mrs. Seth W. Knight; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Price; secretary, Mrs. Harvey Scott; historian, Mrs. H. E. Russell.

As the meeting was held Saturday, June 13, the exercises were chosen appropriate for Flag day. "Old Glory," a selection by Miss Kate Shoemaker, Judge John Good's remarks on the presenting of the flag, by the Sons of the American Revolution to the Daughters on Feb. 23, 1903, and Mrs. McLean's acceptance of the same, were read by Mrs. C. W. Young and Mrs. Emma Decker. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Misses Skinner. In May the regent, registrar, treasurer, historian and a number of the committee on locating soldiers' graves attended the state conference held in Lansing. It was a session full of patriotic enthusiasm. The historian reported that the Alexander Macomb Chapter had upon its rolls 29 names.

We had helped towards the buying and preserving of the Betsey Ross House in Philadelphia, and four boxes of reading matter had been sent to the Manila aid society, Detroit, three to be sent abroad, and one for the soldiers stationed at Fort Wayne.

Our meetings have been harmonious and helpful. We gladly welcomed Mrs. Chittenden, the state regent in November.—MRS. H. E. RUSSELL, *Historian*.

Charter Oak Chapter (Faribault, Minnesota) held their annual meeting January 17th, and Miss Lulu Stiles Van Horn was elected regent. Although the chapter is small, numbering

only twenty-one, the work is enthusiastically carried on and for nine months in the year the large flag presented to the chapter by the former state regent, Mrs. D. A. Montfort, is seen floating at the doorway of one of the members telling its story that a small band of patriotic women are gathered that day to honor their ancestors who helped build up the nation, and to spread the spirit of our truer patriotism, peace and goodwill.

The year's work opened with a large reception, "A Colonial Tea," given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Clements. The Daughters were radiant in colonial gowns, with powdered hair and patches. Mrs. Clements, Miss Van Horn, Mrs. Loyhed, the retiring regent, and Mrs. Alice Noyes Smith received the many guests in the spacious drawing room.

The program for the year bears on colonial home life, colonial women, colonial houses, the colonial kitchen, dress, manners, festivities, and literature being the subjects. Each year a gift of one or two volumes relating to the colonial and Revolutionary periods is given to the city library. "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle, was recently added. For three years an annual prize was given to that member of the senior class of the high school who wrote the best essay on a given historical subject, the school co-operating with the chapter by having that essay read at commencement by the prize winner. This year a large flag was offered in the grammar grades to that student of United States history who should write the best essay on some revolutionary hero, the flag to be the permanent property of the schoolroom in which the winner sat. One hundred pupils competed. The judges with much care and painstaking decided in favor of an essay on Patrick Henry by Miss Mary Grundman. The pupils and teachers prepared a flag program which was given in the high school hall where many invited guests assembled to learn the decision of the judges. Mrs. Smith made the presentation speech in a gracious and charming way, while the subject matter was full of suggestion and interest. After presenting the flag to Miss Grundman, small silk flags were awarded to Miss Dorothy Loyhed, Miss Elizabeth Kelly, and Mr. William Kelly for their own use because of the great excellence of their essays. Then a

surprise was given the pupils and their friends by the appearance of Major Louis B. Lawton, Ninth U. S. Infantry, who so lately came into prominence by his fearless dash for reinforcements and ammunition during the battle of Tien-Tsin. Major Lawton told of his own experience in following the flag in various climes and some of the marvellous episodes witnessed by him while under its colors.

On June 13th our meeting was held in Owatonna at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Weld Peavey. After the lunch an informal meeting was held in commemoration of Flag day, and twelve of the Daughters ordered large bunting flags in order to emphasize their patriotism on the Fourth by flying the most beautiful of all flags from the home roof. After congratulating the hostess on one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year, America was sung and the Charter Oak Chapter adjourned for the summer months.—LULU S. VAN HORN, *Regent*.

The New York State Conference.—The state conference of representatives from the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State, met at the call of the state regent, Mrs. William Seelye Little, June 2d and 3rd, at Hudson, New York. The regent and one delegate from each of the seventy-three chapters in the state were cordially invited by the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter to be their guests for the days of the conference, and each incoming train and boat was met by a committee, who warmly greeted the visitors and escorted them to the places assigned for their entertainment. The first session of the conference was held in the beautiful chapter house given to Hendrick Hudson Chapter by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. Entering an old colonial doorway the guests were met in the entrance hall by ladies of the chapter, who gave them beautiful programs of the conference printed in blue with a picture of the chapter house on one cover and of Hendrick Hudson on the other. Delegates were escorted into the large reading room on the left of the entrance hall where the credential committee secured their signatures in the visitors' book and gave them their badges. This reading room contains, as do all the principal rooms in the house, an old colonial mantel, and is papered in soft yellow tones; here are

magazines, papers and books of reference for the use of the public. On the opposite side of the hall is the well filled library use of which is granted to all. In the center of the house is a foyer and broad colonial stairway, up which the visitors were escorted to a spacious chapter room, where the chapter regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier, and our much loved state regent, Mrs. Wm. S. Little, received. After a pleasant social time and hospitable entertainment, a bugler rang out the "assembly," and two doors in the foyer were thrown open, disclosing an audience hall with a stage at the further end set with a beautiful woodland scene. With stately dignity the state regent called the meeting to order and the Rev. Charles Park offered prayer, which was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" as a cornet solo. The address of welcome was given by the regent of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Mrs. F. J. Collier, with great cordiality, and gracefully responded to by Mrs. A. J. Lynch, regent of Onondaga Chapter of Syracuse. Interesting addresses were then given by Mrs. Crosman, vice-president general, Miss Forsyth, former vice-president general, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Earle. Again the bugle sounded the "recall," and until a late hour there was further social intercourse in the reception rooms. The next morning brought an ideal summer day and at 10.30 o'clock, with added numbers, the second session was called to order. After the singing of "America" and prayer the members of the conference sprang to their feet and gave an enthusiastic welcome to Mrs. Daniel Manning, who was escorted to the platform. The delight of the New York State Daughters at receiving our honorary president general was unbounded. When order was restored the minutes of the last conference were read and approved. Then the roll call of chapters began, forty-three chapters from all parts of the state were represented by about ninety delegates, and ten others sent written greetings. As the various reports were made all present realized what a mighty army the Daughters are within the Empire State and how much good they are doing in varied lines of patriotic work, under the leadership of devoted chapter regents, directed and encouraged by the state regent, to whom unquestioning allegiance is given. Each delegate gave close attention and frequent applause during the reports, and notes

were taken of deeds and suggestions which should aid in the further usefulness of the chapters. Promptly at one o'clock a recess was taken and all partook of a delicious luncheon served at tastefully decorated tables in the lower rooms of the chapter house. After the luncheon and a social hour with the state vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Terry, in the chair, the roll call of chapters was continued and finished. The report of the utility fund committee was given by its able treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Story, who also represented the Manhattan Chapter, of which she is vice-regent. Mrs. Daniel Manning read an able and interesting paper on "The Influence of Women in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition." As Mrs. Manning is a descendant of the Livingstons, from whose manor part of Columbia county is taken, she prefaced her paper by a few well chosen and touching words of reminiscence, and expressed her pleasure at having met so many whose families had been associated with her own. After the enthusiastic applause given Mrs. Manning had subsided, it was moved and carried "that this beautiful and finished address, this scholarly concise account by our honored honorary president general, be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the pleasure and instruction of all the members not privileged to hear it here to-day." The matter of a memorial of the ratification of the federal constitution by New York, an act absolutely essential to the formation of a nation, was brought up by Miss Bushnell, vice-regent of Mah-wenawasigh Chapter of Poughkeepsie, at which city the convention which ratified it met. The conference expressed by vote its approval of the memorial. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general, spoke earnestly of "Our Memorial Continental Hall," the subject and the manner of its presentation calling forth applause. Mrs. Little being again in the chair read a communication from our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, conveying to Hendrick Hudson Chapter her regrets in not being able to be present. The members of the conference expressed their disappointment that she was unable to accept the invitation to attend. The proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the National Society were read and each discussed at length. The Question Box was opened and several questions answered, others left with members for future

investigation. The following resolution was offered by Miss Blandina D. Miller, of Utica, seconded by Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, of Brooklyn, and carried: "Resolved, That this conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution send to Mrs. Marcellus Hartley its grateful appreciation of the beautiful gifts of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter House in Hudson, New York, and its generous endowment. As we have met within its hospitable walls, and tested its admirable adaptation for such meetings as ours, we are deeply impressed with the value of the gift, and believe that in due time her noble example will be followed in other parts of the state." The following vote of thanks was also unanimously carried: "As a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York city I would like to offer a vote of thanks to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter for its delightful hospitality. I feel sure that every Daughter will return home feeling with our honorary president general that Columbia county is one of the greatest counties in the United States and Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, its proudest boast. Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, regent."

Throughout the session Mr. Loos, Mr. Aitkin, Miss Loomis, Miss Peet and Miss Helen Peet furnished beautiful music which was greatly enjoyed. Late in the afternoon an adjournment was taken, good-byes were said and a most enjoyable conference ended.—MADELINE O. FOLGER, *Secretary*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The year just passed has been marked by many pleasant meetings, by historical papers of merit, by an entertainment to raise money for local patriotic work, by a reception in observance of the fifth anniversary of our chapter's organization, by the awarding of four gold medals to the pupils of the public schools for essays on patriotic subjects and by a generous response to an appeal for aid in fitting out the new city hospital.

At the first meeting of the year, October 25th, Mrs G. H. Strong, our organizing regent, was again re-elected as was also most of the official board.

On the first of November the chapter listened to the reading of some of the prize essays and those which received hon-

orable mention. At this meeting it was planned to give a series of entertainments to raise money for local patriotic work. The first of these was a delightful card party, held on the evening of November 5th, at the home of the first vice-regent, Mrs. F. N. Blakeslee. The tables were arranged to represent the thirteen original states and the score cards flaunted the continental and tory colors. Refreshments were served. \$29 was netted.

On the afternoon of December 5th Prof. Steele gave an interesting talk on "The Early History of New York State" at the home of Mrs. J. B. Strong.

The reception in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the chapter was given at the home of the historian December 12th. During the evening Mrs. Strong was presented with a gavel of historic wood, the gift of Mrs. J. F. Johnson (great-great-granddaughter of Major General John Patterson) and the historian. The handle of this interesting gavel is made of rosewood from the cabin furnishings of the *Maine*, and the head is of wood from the *Constitution*, the vessel which figured so prominently in the War of 1812. A silver plate on the head of the gavel is inscribed as follows: 1897-1902. Anna McIntosh Strong, regent Olean Chapter, D. A. R. The chapter was also the recipient of several gifts. One of historic value being a large fragment of pine from the *Jersey*, British prison ship, which was unearthed during the past year at the Brooklyn navy yard. Another bit of wood was from a door-casing in the Holland land office at Batavia, occupied by Joseph Ellicott, whose name is closely identified with the early history of western New York. The third gift was a piece of cherry wood grown at Mt. Vernon. These, it is hoped, will form a nucleus of a frame for our charter. \$47.00 was added to the fund for patriotic work.

About this time the chapter through the press called attention to the approaching centennial of Olean, suggesting that the event should be appropriately observed.

At the meeting of January 3rd it was decided, on the recommendation of the superintendent of public schools, to award an extra medal this year, making four instead of three as in the

past. An interesting parliamentary drill by the regent occupied a part of the afternoon's program.

The chapter convened again on February 7th. The chief feature of the day being a paper on "Colonial Homesteads of New York State," given by our hostess, Mrs. Horner. Many articles of colonial and historic interest were on exhibition.

At the March meeting an excellent talk on "Battlefields of New York State" was given by Miss Burlingham.

On invitation of our treasurer, Mrs. George Fobes, the congress day reception was held at her hospitable home on Saturday, March 21st. The historian gave the report of the Twelfth Continental Congress. It was decided to assume charge of a booth at the approaching hospital fair. Mrs. Fobes was appointed chairman, and Miss Brooks treasurer of the committee on arrangements.

The result of the Daughters of the American Revolution medal contest was announced in the schools on the morning of March 23rd. In the senior high school the medal was awarded to Warren C. Conrad, Jr., subject, "The Most Dramatic Event in American History Prior to 1820." In the high school sophomore and freshmen classes the medal was awarded to Fannie C. Moore, subject, "The Financial Problem of the New Country Aided by Robert Morris." The medal in the junior high school was won by Richard F. Davis, subject, "Foreigners who Helped Gain our Independence." In the grammar grades Chester Rockwood received the medal for his essay on "Nathan Hale, the Martyr."

All the Daughters were busily engaged during the week of the hospital fair, April 13th to 18th. The Daughters of the American Revolution booth occupied a conspicuous corner of the state armory. Above the entrance was suspended the wheel and distaff, the insignia, beautifully illuminated by electricity. Here ices, ice-cream, cakes, lemonade and flowers were sold. The members of the chapter contributed to the work over \$100 in money and supplies, and handed over to the hospital fair committee \$314.43, the total receipts.

The patriotic work which appeals very strongly to our chapter is that done in the public schools. The gold medals offered annually for the four best essays on American historical

subjects, chosen by the chapter's committee have brought out some fine work on the part of the pupils.

This year the exercises were held on the evening of April 20th in the junior high school hall. The essays were all ably presented and an opportunity was afforded to impress upon the minds of all assembled the subject of real patriotism and true citizenship.

One of the most delightful meetings was held May 2nd at the home of Mrs. Dusenberry in Portville. An entertaining paper on "Alexander Hamilton" was delightfully read by Miss Jones. Miss Bartlett contributed an original poem on "The Contrasts of Then and Now," and our first vice-regent, Mrs. Blakeslee, gave a graphic account of the "Battle of Saratoga."

On Memorial day we decorated, as in previous years, the graves of our three Revolutionary soldiers.

June 6th, the members of the Olean Chapter and a large number of their friends were guests of Mrs. Jewell. A delightful and instructive address on "The New York of To-day" was delivered by Prof. Batcheller.

It has been suggested, and an effort is already being made, to locate the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in the limits of Cattaraugus county, to ascertain their record of service and dates of birth and death.

The chapter has now a membership of ninety-eight.

Through the kindness of our congressman, Hon. E. B. Free-land, Vol. I of the Smithsonian Report has been added to the chapter library. We also possess the 16 volumes of the Lineage Book, all published up to date.

The history of New York colony and state has been the general subject of study during the year. At this, the beginning of another year, we pledge ourselves to a renewed devotion to "home and country."—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

Cateechee Chapter (Anderson, South Carolina).—Our esteemed state regent, Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, of Columbia, entertained the Cateechee Chapter August 17th at the residence of Mrs. Rutledge Osborne. She was greeted by a full attendance of the chapter and many visitors who were delighted to have the pleasure of meeting this cultured and intel-

lectual woman who has labored successfully in bringing forward the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Richardson's principal object in calling our chapter together was to discuss the State Monumental fund, to consider the Continental Hall fund and also to discuss the by-laws and constitution of the state conference which convenes every year in our state capitol during fair week, and our state regent thought it time to make preparation for that important event. The state regent also saw the importance of having a state historian appointed in order to keep alive history and notable events. Mrs. Richardson appointed Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley state historian, the chapter concurring in her appointment. The chapter had the pleasure of receiving a new member, Mrs. Mell, wife of Prof. Mell, of Clemson college. She was state genealogist of Alabama and kindly gave our chapter an entertaining talk on the subject. After business was disposed of Mrs. Richardson called the chapter's attention to several interesting Revolutionary articles she had collected. Noticeable among them was an old solid silver tankard, property of Mrs. Rutledge Osborne, which she inherited through the Guillard line. This tankard is interesting because it was buried during the Revolutionary War and during the struggle between the states with a lot of other silver antiques in a tan vat on the Guillard plantation. A copy of the Martha Washington tea service presented by the French government and a small plate with the picture of Lafayette burnt in was also shown. On a table was placed an astral lamp over one hundred years old and an exquisite cake plate painted from an old English castle was kindly loaned the chapter by Mrs. Walton. Mrs. Richardson gave the ladies the pleasure of examining an exquisite miniature. On the back of the miniature are the little yellow curls laid on a ground of crystal inlaid with lapis lazulia and seed pearls showing color of this court dame of long ago, an old seal of curious English workmanship, deep yellow gold heavily chased and the red stone setting bearing the crest and motto was also the property of Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Bleckley exhibited several musket balls and battered slug picked up a few weeks ago by her brother on the famous battlefield of Cowpens.

Our state regent impressed upon the chapter the importance of sending a large delegation to the state conference which meets in Columbia in October and to contribute as many old Revolutionary relics to the museum the Daughters of the American Revolution have in the state room as they can. The secretary of state has confided to the Columbia Chapter the custody of some old documents and it is the desire of the state regent to make this room worthy of the great trust imposed in the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina. The chapter passed a most enjoyable afternoon.

Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tennessee) closed a profitable year with the celebration of Flag day, June 14th, at the beautiful and artistic country home of Mrs. W. A. Spurr. A paper on the U. S. flag, showing deep research into its origin and meaning and setting forth the difference between the number of points on the stars of the flag, and those of our coins, was read by Miss Donna Seay, the chapter's youngest member. Refreshments in patriotic colors and design were served.

Mrs. A. M. Shook, regent, reported many new names to be added to the roll of members and a goodly sum in the treasury. During the year liberal donations were made to the Tennessee monument fund, also to Continental Hall, and the chapter accepted the invitation of the Nashville park commissioners to have an historical exhibit in the history building at the opening of Centennial Park July fourth. The chapter banner and charter were conspicuously placed and individual members loaned portraits, ivory types, weapons and other relics of rare value and interest.

The chapter is making extensive plans for entertaining visitors and delegates to the state convention which meets in Nashville in November, at the invitation of Cumberland and Campbell chapters.—JANIE BRANCH SEAY, *Hisorian*.

YEAR BOOKS:

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. A. M. Shook, regent. The book contains a list of officers, committees, members, and attractive program of work and the by-laws and rules of the chapter.

JEAN ESPY CHAPTER, Fort Madison, Iowa, Mrs. George B. Stewart, regent. The program is of especial interest.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS.

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address, 4614 Lake avenue, Chicago.

The business of a deliberative body is transacted by means of motions. A motion is a statement of a proposition to be considered by the assembly. Before considering these various motions we will first take up the necessary steps preliminary to getting a motion before the assembly.

One of the first principles of parliamentary procedure and one that should never be lost sight of is that all members of an organization have equal rights. Members are equal in their right to place propositions before the assembly, to speak to all debatable motions, and to take part in all action necessary to arrive at a decision. Parliamentary rules furnish the agents for the application of this principle of equality and protect the members from personalities and favoritism.

The first requisite on the part of a member to the right to make a motion is to get the floor. To do this the member must rise, address the presiding officer and receive recognition. After being so recognized the member has the right to proceed and so long as what she does is in parliamentary order the floor cannot be taken from her. As soon as the member has made her motion she should sit down. Another member seconds the motion. Concerning the seconding of a motion there are various customs.

For instance, if the recording secretary is required to enter in the minutes the name of the person who seconds the motion it then becomes necessary for the seconding member to address the chair and give her name. On the other hand, if the record-

ing of the seconder's name is not required, it is sufficient for the member to simply rise, address the chair, and, not waiting for recognition, say: "I second the motion." The foregoing statements concerning the making and seconding of a motion apply to all motions, whether main motions by which subjects are introduced or minor motions for their subsequent disposition. It is also necessary for a person who wishes to speak to the question to secure the floor by the same process as if presenting a motion.

As soon as a motion is seconded the chairman states it by rising and saying: "It is moved and seconded," etc. (repeating the motion). The motion then becomes the property of the assembly and each member has an equal share in it. Until a motion is stated by the chair it belongs exclusively to the maker and seconder, and may be withdrawn at their pleasure. After a motion is stated and belongs to the assembly it may not be withdrawn without its consent. The chair is the medium through which the private property of the individual becomes the public property of the assembly. After a motion is stated by the chair it is spoken of as the "pending motion" or the "question before the house."

The time when a debatable motion shall be put to vote depends entirely upon the assembly, the chair possessing no right to put it to vote at her pleasure. When discussion lags she may ask: "Are you ready for the question?" or, "Is there any further discussion?" There being none, she puts the question to the assembly while standing. The form is:

"The question is upon the motion (repeats the motion). All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The motion is carried," or, "The resolution is adopted."

It seems hardly necessary to add that the taking of the negative vote is quite as essential as the taking of the one in the affirmative. Each member has a right to vote as she pleases, and it may be her pleasure to vote in the negative, although the affirmative vote was practically unanimous.

A main or principal motion may be presented in the form of either a resolution or a motion. It may be entertained only

when there is no other motion before the assembly. An illustration of the resolution form is as follows:

The member, Mrs. Ward, rises and addresses the chair thus:

Mrs. Ward: "Madam President, Mrs. Ward."

President: "Mrs. Ward."

Mrs. Ward: "I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The only playground known to the children in certain districts in the City of Blank is the street, and

"Whereas, Children who have no other playground are exposed to many moral and physical dangers, and

"Whereas, It is possible to provide wholesome occupation and amusement during the summer months for these children by establishing a school and playground for them, be it

"Resolved, That the Woman's Economic Club establish and maintain a school and playground, and that one thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose."

Mrs. Black: "Madam President, I second the motion."

President: "It is moved and seconded to adopt the following resolution (the president then reads the resolution or asks the recording secretary to do so)." The resolution is now before the assembly for consideration.

It is not necessary that a resolution should be preceded by the "whereas" form, that part of it being merely the member's reasons for offering the resolution which could be given later in debate.

The simple motion form of presenting the matter is: "I move the Woman's Economic Club establish," etc. The preference is in favor of the resolution form, either with or without the reasons under the head of "whereas."

"O, small beginning! ye are great and strong,
Based on a faithful heart and weariness brain,
Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain."

"Rough are the steps slow hewn in flintiest rock,
States climb to power by."

THE OPEN LETTER.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
Office of Secretary,
Address Lock Box 713. *Philadelphia, August 10, 1903.*
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Washington, D. C.

The undersigned is desirous of learning who the last surviving soldier of the Revolution was resident in each of the states and territories and will be glad to receive information on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

ETHAN A. WEAVER,
Secretary.

The Julia K. Hogg testimonial prize of fifty (\$50) dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: Pennsylvania under William Penn, 1681-1718. The competitors for the prize will be the women of the senior class of colleges in Pennsylvania.

The object in offering the prize is to awaken an interest in Pennsylvania history among young women; to stimulate a desire for historical research; and to promote patriotism.

The essays must not exceed three thousand words; must be typewritten; signed under an assumed name and given to the president of the college of which the writer is a member. A small *sealed* envelope must be attached to the essay, addressed with the assumed name of the writer, containing her *true* name, age, address and college.

When the president has made a choice of *three* out of the essays submitted to him under assumed names, he will forward them, with the "sealed envelope" enclosed, not later than February 1st, 1904, to the chairman of the state committee. Large envelopes will be addressed and furnished.

The name of the successful competitor will be announced in the state regent's report at the Continental Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, April 19, 1904. Honorable mention will be made of such other essays as are worthy.

The committee will consider: First, correctness in historic statements; second, purity of diction.

(Mrs. J. R.) Rachel H. L. Mellon, Chairman, 400 N. Neagley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

In connection with query 263.—Kilburn.

A memorial window is to be placed in St. Mary's church, Wood-Ditton, Cambridge, Eng., to Thomas Kilburn, by his descendants in the United States.

Thomas¹ Kilburn was born in the parish of Wood-Ditton, 1578; he served as warden of St. Mary's, 1632. The church was built in 1600 and has recently been restored. The records of the Kilburn family in Eng. are kept in this church. Thomas¹, sailed from Eng. in the ship Increase at the age of fifty-five with five of his children and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639. His oldest son, Thomas², came in the ship Elizabeth in 1638; and it is probable that the second son, George², came with his brother, as he is registered as a member of the church in Roxbury, Mass., 1638. In 1640 George was living in Rowley, Mass. The children of Thomas¹ were Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, George, Mary, Lydia, Frances, John.

I would like to correspond with descendants of Thomas Kilburn in regard to the memorial window and also to perfect the family tree.—
E. ADAMS ATWOOD, South Haven, Mich.

QUERIES.

356. (1) GILBERT.—Was Jonathan Gilbert, who was born in Middletown, Conn., 1686 or '87, the father of Jonathan Gilbert, Jr., who married Prudence Harris in Middletown, Oct. 25, 1739?

(2) GILBERT—HARRIS.—Information is desired of the parentage of Prudence Harris, wife of Jonathan Gilbert, Jr.—G. I. S.

357. SAWYER.—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Sawyer of Haverhill, Mass.? She married Nov. 29, 1764, Jonathan Poor, born in Plaistow, March 31, 1742. Elizabeth (Sawyer) Poor died Oct. 4, 1784. The Poor Genealogy does not give her parentage.—E. L. G.

358. (1) PATTON—FRAZIER.—The ancestry is desired of Isabella Frazier, born about 1763. She married Lieut. Robert Patton. They lived in Penn.

(2) ALEXANDER.—Wanted the name of the wife of Francis Alexander, of N. J., married before 1750. She is thought to have been a sister or daughter of President Blair of Princeton University.

(3) Also name of wife, Sarah —, of John Alexander, son of Francis. He owned two farms near Gettysburg, Penn., moved to Rockbridge Co., Vir., about 1774, to Washington Co., Tenn., 1780. I can furnish the names of the children of John and Sarah Alexander.—A. E. B.

359. (1) KNOX—FREYER.—I would like to learn the names of the ancestors of William Knox and his wife, Mary Freyer (Friar). Their daughter Jane married Richard Hill of N. Car. and settled in Knox Co., Tenn.

(2) HILL.—Also the ancestry of Richard Hill. He is thought to have been the son of William Hill and Nancy Friar of N. Car.

(3) JACKS.—I am desirous of learning the names of the daughters of Patrick Jacks and whom they married. Also the names of the daughters of James Jack and his wife Margaret Houston, of N. Car. Mrs. O. B.

360. OLMSTED.—My great-grandfather, James Olmsted, was one of the first settlers of E. Hartford, Conn. He married Mary Beaumont. Their daughter, Mary Beaumont Olmsted, married Levi Smith, son of Samuel and Mary (Goodrich) Smith, of New Britain, Conn. James Olmsted served in the Rev. war, was wounded and died in a few years from the effect of his wounds. His brother was Timothy Olmsted, who wrote music. I wish to learn if James Olmsted of E. Hartford was a descendant of James Olmsted who came to Boston in the ship Lion, 1632, and settled at Cambridge, but removed to Hartford, 1636, died 1640. His sons were Nicholas and Nehemiah.—W. A. L.

631. THOMAS.—What relation was William Thomas, of Charles Co., Md., to William Thomas, of St. Mary's Co., Md.? Also name of wife of Nehemiah Thomas, son of William of Charles Co., Md.—A. L. M.

362. (1) GILBERT.—I would like to learn of the services of Jabez Gilbert of New York in the Rev. war.

(2) WEST.—Also of any Rev. service of Hezekiah West.

(3) BINGHAM.—Rial (Royal) Bingham was in Continental regiment, Capt. Luther Stoddard's Co., Conn., 1776. Rial Bingham was in N. York Levies, 1779. Where can I learn the date of birth of Rial Bingham, his ancestry, and the name of his wife? Were the two names above of the same man?—A. E. B.

363. (1) WESTCOTT—TRAFFARN.—Wanted the names of parents of Nancy Westcott, b. 1772. Married, 1795 or '6. Cromwell Traffarn lived in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., until 1802, then moved to Oneida Co., N. Y.

(2) WARREN—DENSLOW.—Names of parents of Patience Warren, b. 1764, married about 1783 or '4. James Denslow, b. 1767. James, John and William Denslow came from Conn. to Oneida Co., N. Y. Any information of the Denslow family prior to 1790 will be appreciated.

(3) TRAFFARN.—Information is desired of the family of Philip Traffarn, who served in Rev. war, was captain 1778-1781. Were Cromwell Traffarn and Philip Traffarn of Bristol, R. I., his sons?—A. D. W.

364. PETERS.—Information desired of the ancestry of John Peters, who was living in Hebron, Conn., 1781, and of any Colonial or Revolutionary service of John Peters or his ancestors. Whom did he marry? When? Where? In 1781 he made a deed of land in Grafton Co., N. H., to his three children, Absalom, Andrew and Margaret Case, wife of Zenas Case.—H.

365. BENNETT.—Theophilus Bennett—born 1738, died March 19, 1823—lived in Ridgefield, Conn. His son Amos married Mary Barnum Judd. Can any one give her ancestry or any revolutionary service of Theophilus Bennett?—A. B. H.

366. (1) PORTERFIELD.—Information is desired of Col. Porterfield mentioned by Fiske in the second volume of "American Revolution." He was killed in S. Carolina, 1780.

(2) VANCE.—Also of Dr. Vance of Virginia.—E. P.

367. WALLACE.—My great-grandfather, Benjamin Wallace, was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived in Tenn., then in Ky., then in Ohio, but I do not know where he enlisted or where he served—possibly in one of the Carolinas.—M. G.

368. (1) HATCH—PERRY.—I should like to learn the parentage of Temperance Hatch, who married Feb. 24, 1788, at Sharon, Conn., Abraham Perry of Lee, Mass.

(2) OLDS.—Also the parentage of Caty Olds, who married in Lee, Mass., Jan. 15, 1795, Abijah Crowley. They moved to Ohio, 1811. Family traditions says the father of Caty Olds served seven years in Revolutionary War.—C. C.

369. MONTGOMERY—McELROY.—Wanted to learn the names and birth-places of the father and brothers and sisters of Samuel Montgomery, who was captain in Col. William Irvine's Penn. regiment from 1776 to 1783. He married Elizabeth McElroy in Lancaster—afterward Cumberland Co.—Penn.—B. M. J.

370. (1) BEALL.—Would like to learn the ancestry of Thomas Beall, founder of Cumberland, Md. He was appointed captain July 25, 1776, died 1823, about eighty years of age. Also the ancestry of his wife, Eleanor Beall, his own cousin.

(2) ALEXANDER.—Family tradition says that Alexander Alexander, who emigrated from Ireland soon after 1750 to Crowsville, S. Car., took part in the Revolutionary War. Can any one tell me where to find record of this service?—E. B. H.

371. BRIDGE—WARNER.—Proof is desired of the Rev. service of Beza-leel Bridge of Shoreham, Vt. His wife was Almira Warner. Was she connected with Seth Warner, who took charge of soldiers at Quebec?—A. B. S.

372. WELLS—BAILEY.—Information desired concerning Thomas Wells, who enlisted for the Rev. War from one of the Carolinas. He married Ann Bailey in S. Carolina. He was killed during the war.

373. PERRIN.—A clue is desired to information of service rendered by William Perrin of S. Carolina during the Rev. War.—A. M. W.

374. (1) STEVENS—HASKELL.—Information desired concerning the ancestry of Levi Stevens. He married 1st Clarissa Haskell, 2nd Mary Kinney. He was living in Canterbury, Conn., 1793. Also of the ancestry of his wife, Clarissa Haskell.

(2) LINDLEY—IDE.—Also of Thomas Lindley, who married 1717 Experience Ide. He died in Rehoboth, Mass., April 7, 1750.

(3) WALKER.—The maiden name of Mary ———, who married Peter Walker of Rehoboth. Their daughter Mary married Daniel Perry of Rehoboth, 1737.

(4) MILLARD.—Ancestry of Mary Millard (or Miller), wife of Samuel Perry of Rehoboth, married 1676 or 1678.—M. C. D.

375. ALLEN—HOLLIDAY—HENDEE.—My grandmother, Laura Hendee Holliday, is said to have been related to Ethan Allen, her mother having been an Allen. Can any one assist in tracing the connection?—M. H. McC.

NOTE.

The address of Mr. Heiskell Argenbright, possibly of Virginia, is desired. He is mentioned page 971, June issue, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



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PATRIOTISM.

By Wilbur Warren Johnson (Bud Jones), aged 16 years, 11 months,

Children of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

This essay received third prize in the prize essay contest.

Read at the annual convention, February 21, 1903.

Wilbur Warren Johnson, died January 6, 1903, aged 17 years.

Patriotism is defined as "love of one's own country, the spirit that originating in love of country prompts obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare."

The importance of patriotism cannot be overestimated. One writer says, "A nation without sentiment is a nation without virtue, without character, without aspiration or self-respect. Sentiment is the basis of the family, the most sacred of all obligations, instituted among men. From the fire-side, sentiment reaches out and embraces the state and the nation, and takes on the pride, the determination, and willing service of the soldier in defense." It is said that within the grounds of a convent in Paris, founded by his ancestors, a silk flag bearing our Stars and Stripes continually floats over the grave of LaFayette. This is an example of patriotic sentiment.

We see indications of patriotism in children of an early age in their admiration for their own national ensign. What little "Son of Erin" is not proud of the green; what young British boy does not hurrah for the Union Jack, and what young American does not uplift the Stars and Stripes, as the foremost of all emblems! During the sum-

mer of '88, in a New England village, a little boy, an only son, lay dying. In an interval of freedom from pain, he asked for a flag which was immediately procured and fastened to his bed, above him where he could admire its beauty, with possible remembrance of his being color-bearer in parades with his little comrades. A few hours after with a cry, "wave the flag, mamma," the spirit of my little cousin was wafted from beneath the folds of "Old Glory" to the New Glory, which is a heavenly one. Truly a young patriot was dead; and the flag hung, as it were, at half-mast above him.

A little incident which occurred in China, a few years ago, Americans may well consider. At a Fourth of July dinner in Shanghai, the English consul toasted the British flag. He said, "Here is to the Union Jack forever, the flag of flags, the flag that has floated on every continent and every sea for a thousand years, the flag on which the sun never sets!" It was a strong sentiment, and the Americans were a little overawed until Eli Perkins was called to toast the Stars and Stripes. Looking into the proud faces of the Englishmen, he said, "Here is to the Stars and Stripes of the new republic; when the setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska, the rising sun salutes her on the rock-bound coast of Maine. It is the flag of liberty, never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that ever whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!"

Respect for our flag indicates our love of country, and the Stars and Stripes are especially dear to those who have sacrificed their dearest and best on the insatiable, but glorious altar of patriotism. It is doubtful if the following story of a banner can be paralleled among all the magnificent annals of our country. "At the battle of Malvern Hill in our late Civil War, a number of boys in blue were captured by the Confederates and imprisoned in Barret's tobacco factory, where they well-nigh perished through sickness and starvation. Their sacrifice only intensified their patriotism, and though under strict surveillance, they determined to celebrate in some fitting way the approaching Fourth of July. This was in 1862. The leading spirit in this heroic band was Timothy J. Regan, of Irish descent and a recent emigrant from Wales. He belonged to Company E of the 9th Massachusetts regiment. How to give vent to their love of country was a problem. They decided to make a flag, although its discovery meant instant death for its possessors. Pathetic and beautiful was the task, these martyrs in the cause of human liberty set themselves to accomplish. They must literally rob their own backs for its accomplishment. Gathering as best they could the necessary materials for a large flag, the Fourth was made the day for concerted action. Twenty or twenty-five men were in this part of the prison. Some of them were able secretly to purchase enough white and red for the stripes. A flannel shirt made the ground of blue. From another shirt of white cotton were cut the stars. Poor as this garment was, Regan paid for it \$6.50. He also furnished the needles

and thread. In early twilight, in concealment, and as best they could, the brave men wrought. The task was accomplished. The flag was theirs. High up among the timbers of the roof, the eloquent banner was unfurled, where the wary guards could not see it as they looked in through the window. Then as the sun mounted the sky, the sick and weary, hungry and starving and dying men huddled together under the Stars and Stripes, that they might celebrate the day of their nation's independence. Who can picture the feelings of those boys in blue huddled together on that memorable Fourth, in that southern prison, under the 'Red, White and Blue?' The flag was soon taken down. As it could not be kept without peril to life, it was torn into strips, and divided among the twenty or more present. Each wound around his body, as a sacred memento, the piece given him. Nor was this the last of this wondrous banner. The men of this prison were soon exchanged. Regan was so sick that his comrades were compelled to support him while standing in line waiting for his turn. Wherever the liberated patriots went, their portion of the flag went with them. After the war, by persistent correspondence, Regan succeeded in recovering every piece, the last piece being recovered only ten years ago. All were again sewed together and the banner of the prison days, completely restored. This flag is now in the possession of Thomas G. Stevens Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, Boston, Massachusetts."

It has taken volumes to enroll the deeds of our brave patriots; and it is due to the splendid heroism, and the matchless and pathetic patriotism of those who gave their lives for the defense and preservation of the nation, that the United States is recognized as one of the greatest, if not the most powerful, of the world powers. In the Revolutionary days, our patriots fought for liberty, equal rights, and just laws for a nation struggling against crowned oppression. Later patriotism struggled for unity and the freedom of the slave, and since the word "Santiago" has been burned into our hearts, our patriotism has broadened, as it were, until our brave boys in blue have followed over land and sea that flag which means to-day not only freedom of our land, or the elevation of a single race; but everywhere it is the sign of succor for the weak, aid for the suffering, and liberty for the oppressed. Edward Everett said, "It speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from the stars, allegiance to the government, beneath which we live, is wrapped in its folds."

We may never understand how intensely burned the patriotism in the heart of poor Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," after he was banished from the country he loved so well. To a young sailor, he said, "And for your country, boy, and for that flag never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you; no matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you, or who abuses you; never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag."

Hon. Charles E. Rice, ex-chief justice of the supreme court, has said that "two accusations have been made against the people of this country; one that they are too much given to that self-glorification, which has come to be known as spread-eagleism; the other that they are sordid in their aims and impulses, devoting their energies and aspiring above all else to advancement in material things and lacking in what for want of a better term is denominated sentiment. That is to say that they are a practical, not a sentimental people, that as to any proposed action the controlling question with them is, 'will it pay?,' not is it a noble, unselfish or patriotic thing to do? A sordid, unimaginative, practical people, lacking in noble sentiment, whose controlling passion is gain. What is the flag to them?"

"Let the pages of the history of our civil war answer; let the history of the Spanish-American war, scarce yet written, answer. From fever-stricken camps, from dusty plains, where columns of marching men are swinging along under a tropical sun; from a hastily dug trench, where in alternate heat and cold, they lay, expectant of the hour when they shall charge up the heights and strike a blow for their fellow men, or perchance yield up dear life as a sacrifice, worthy to be made for a noble sentiment; from almost impenetrable thicket, where many an ill-fed, but stout of heart northerner and southerner, Union man and ex-Confederate, college-bred and unlettered, foreign born and native born, white and black, but American soldiers all, are pushing on up the hills; from the captured heights, where waves their victorious flag; from the far-off Orient, where men are wading swamps and swimming rivers, under the enemy's fire, to open the way for their comrades on the other side; sounding forth loud, clear and exultant, in the booming of Dewey's guns at Manila, echoed and re-echoed by the guns of the victorious fleet at Santiago; from every place where the American soldier and sailor has carried the flag, comes back the answer, that thrills the heart and lifts the soul out of the cheerless environment of material things, up into the clear life-giving atmosphere of noble and exalted sentiment."

Enough has been said to convince the most skeptical that an American is not without patriotism. Our attention will now be turned to the methods of fostering patriotism in the young. First of all, as all good things should emanate from the home, so our first lessons in patriotism should be learned at the fire-side; then the schools help to a great extent to promote national sentiment in the hearts of the pupils. A study of our country's heroes cannot but generate a deep-seated respect for our nation bought with so great a sacrifice of life and blood. Patriotic societies also keep in mind past victories, as well as present duties, until each member can reverently say, "surely this is God's land." The motive that led to the establishment of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution was a noble one. It is not fame, wealth or honor that influences a woman to organize or build up such

a society, but simply patriotism, and its members are turned aside for a little, from ribbons, marbles and the routine of school to dig deep into the mines of history; and such a change of work or play is healthful recreation.

Keeping ever in remembrance the sweet, sad story of our nation's history, may our lives not only be tinted with the patriotic lustre of the heroic dead, but worthily maintain the freedom and power so dearly bought, and go forth to yet more splendid victories, proud of the banner that heaven has blessed, and the sacrifice of man has sanctified.

"BUB JONES."

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED:

GEORGE WALTON CHAPTER, Columbus, Georgia, Mrs. Elisha Paul Dismukes, regent. The subject of the year is Colonial Georgia. The careful arrangement of the different topics shows much thought and knowledge.

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, Southington, Connecticut, Mrs. Charles S. Bissell, regent. The program has many appropriate quotations. One of the papers for the year will be on the Louisiana Purchase.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer, regent. Among the standing committees are the following: Endowment of a Chair of American History in College for Women; Revolutionary graves; genealogical library; Revolutionary relics; genealogical research; patriotism in the public schools; patriotic lectures to foreigners; Children of the Republic; Needle-work Guild, and reception of new members.

The Children of the Republic are patriotic clubs formed without reference to ancestry, the only qualification being love of the United States and a promise to be true to her. The Western Reserve Chapter has seven such clubs now in operation.

PATTERSON CHAPTER, Westfield, New York, Mrs. George W. Patterson, regent. Among the interesting topics are Literature of Revolutionary Period and Whiggs *versus* Tories.

"Freedom, not won by the vain,
Not to be courted in play;
Not to be kept without pain—
Stay with us."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CATHERINE STEBBINS, Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently greatly lamented. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their deep regret.

MRS. LUELLA AGNES HANDLEY, Kewanee Chapter, wife of Jos. R. Handley, died at her home in Kewanee, Illinois, June 22, 1903. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sense of their great loss.

MRS. CAROLINE E. HALE, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died in Watch Hill, Rhode Island, August 4, 1903. She was seventy-one years of age.

MRS. A. H. BARRETT, charter member, Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, later regent Ori Fino Chapter, Helena, Montana, passed away in Baltimore, July 17th. Her noble and helpful life has made itself felt all over the state.

MRS. GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, died September 11, 1903, in Chicago, Illinois. She was an enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution. She established the General de Lafayette Chapter; she held the offices of vice-president general, of historian general and of corresponding secretary general in the National Board, where her work and influence will long be felt. Her husband, Robert Stockwell Hatcher, survived her but a few days. The sad and impressive services for both were held at the same time, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette, Indiana, where both were baptised. The chapter she had formed sent flowers as a token of their love and passed resolutions expressive of their sense of their great loss.

MRS. RUTH GAYLORD GRANT, charter member and first treasurer, Silver Bow Chapter, Montana, died in Salt Lake, Utah, September 1, 1903. She was the wife of Robert Grant.

MRS. LOUISE R. WOODRUFF, "Real Daughter," Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, New York, passed from this life June 24, 1903. She was born in Coventry, Connecticut, 1819, the daughter of Joseph Thompson, who served throughout the war for independence. Mrs. Woodruff inherited the sturdy independence and common sense which were so eminently traits of our Revolutionary ancestors.

MRS. MATHILDA MARKHAM SMITH, "Real Daughter," Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died September 22, 1903. She had passed her ninetieth birthday.



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OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

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